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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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OIL'S IMPACT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Aug-Sep 80 pp 15-18

[Article by Abdelkader Maachou, international oil policy expert: "Africa and the Oil Stakes"]

[Text] In these final years of the 20th century, oil is the strategic commodity par excellence. At a time when the specter of an energy crisis, of dwindling and depleting oil reserves looms before us, oil in particular and energy in general have become strategically vital stakes.

Where does Africa fit into this picture as an oil producer and as an oil consumer? How does it rank with the rest of the world? What impact do oil prices have on the economies of developing countries? What part can aid and cooperation play in this situation? And lastly, is oil a privileged instrument of national and regional strategies?

Africa's Importance as Producer and Consumer of Oil

In the space of 10 years, from 1960 to 1970, Africa gained a prominent position among the world's oil-producing and exporting regions. Because of its proximity to European markets, Africa became one of the major suppliers to West European oil-consuming countries. In 1960, only 4 percent of Europe's crude oil imports were from Africa. This figure rose to 40 percent in 1970 and has since dropped to about 20 percent. According to the most recent data, Africa's crude oil output accounted for 9.1 percent of world production in 1978.

To gauge its importance, this figure has to be compared with production in other regions of the world. That same year, the figure was 34.8 percent for the Middle East, 7.9 percent for Latin America, 3.4 percent for China, 18.1 percent for North America (United States and Canada), and 19.5 percent for the USSR and CEMA. The production of OPEC's 13 oil exporting countries represents 47.9 percent of all production. Two-thirds of OPEC's output is from Arab countries.

As for consumption, Africa's share is exceptionally small and reflects the continent's underdeveloped state. The African Continent with a population of more than 420 million, 10 percent of the world population, consumes only 2 percent of all oil produced in the world. It should be added here that while African oil production is increasing, consumption remains proportionately very low, thereby creating supply problems that are all the more serious because of the current world economic crisis.

That is why the September 1979 conference of nonaligned countries in Havana dwelt particularly upon the problem of supplying oil to developing countries on a priority basis.

Energy's Impact on Economy of African Countries

Balance of payments deficits were already a problem in developing countries, particularly in Africa, before the rise in oil prices. But these price increases, nevertheless, do seriously affect the often fragile economics of African countries which have neither the natural resources, energy or other resources, nor the means of payment with which to satisfy even the most modest needs. Yet, as has been stressed on many occasions, the North-South dialog among them, it would be advisable to examine all items in the balance of payments and act upon all factors contributing to the imbalance between imports and exports. In the case of oil, it would be necessary to determine what proportion oil represents both in volume and value, so as to be able to assess its impact correctly in relation to the rest of the imports, particularly imports of food, fertilizer, manufactured goods, investment goods, and also arms. It will be recalled that these products generally come from industrialized countries that have surplus food to export, that produce most investment goods and fertilizers, and also completely control all arms markets. On the basis of verified data and available figures for 1978 and 1979, it can be tentatively established that the energy item was not more than 20 percent--in volume and on the average--of total imports for African countries as a whole.

The foreign debt service of the developing countries has been increasing throughout the past few years at a rate disproportionate to the rate at which oil prices have increased. The outstanding foreign debt guaranteed by African governments skyrocketed from 60 billion dollars during the 1970's to 500 billion dollars at the end of the decade. Even the oil-producing countries had to resort to loans on the money markets, and their foreign debt amounted to 70 billion dollars by end-1978.

With these established facts in mind, we shall now examine the dependence of African countries, considered separately, on energy imports. These countries are divided into three groups according to their degree of dependence:

- a. Countries that are totally--100--percent dependent;

- b. Countries that are essentially--more than 75 percent--dependent;
- c. Countries that are less than 75 percent dependent.

When these criteria are applied to African non-oil-producing countries, IMF and UNCTAD* reports show that there are 36 African countries in the first group, one, Morocco, in the second, and none in the third. It is thus obvious that by its financial effects as far as imports are concerned and its economic effects on the development process, oil has a direct or indirect influence on political and strategic approaches to the problems confronting Africa today.

Aid Furnished Countries Most Affected by Oil Price Increases: One Aspect of the Strategy of Producing Countries

The financial and energy dependence situation of developing countries has been the subject of lengthy debate in all international organizations, including the United Nations, UNCTAD, and the Conference for North-South Cooperation.

The oil-producing countries and the wealthy countries (the "haves") have gradually taken cognizance of two necessities that constitute a sort of dilemma.

- a. Guarantee that the world will have an adequate supply of energy by expediting the search for substitutes for traditional forms of energy (oil and gas). Achievement of this objective is tied to a consequent increase in oil prices that would make alternative energy sources competitive and stimulate investments in the research sector, hence the new appraisal of the role of OPEC now viewed as a price regulating element.
- b. Lighten the burden of the oil imports bill by furnishing aid to those countries most seriously affected by oil price increases, African countries among them, and promote the development of those countries. In this connection, more than 10 years ago, the UN assigned developed countries the goal of allocating 1 percent of their GNP to development assistance. What became of that goal? The situation has changed considerably since 1974, the year oil prices were quadrupled and thereby substantially increased the revenues of oil-producing countries, particularly the Arab countries that became major suppliers of assistance. These Arab countries have, in fact, largely exceeded the 1 percent goal set by the UN. In 1978, this assistance--as a percentage of GNP--was as follows for certain countries: United Arab

*IMF: International Financial Statistics; UNCTAD: Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1979.

Emirates: 5.37 percent; Kuwait: 4.53 percent; Saudi Arabia: 2.31 percent; Sweden: 0.9 percent; Norway: 0.9 percent; Netherlands: 0.82 percent; and France: 0.57 percent. The value of this assistance in billions of dollars (Source: OECD) for the same year was: USA: 4.858; France: 2.689; Japan: 2.21; FRG: 1.984; Saudi Arabia: 1.454; Great Britain: 1.226; Netherlands: 1.076; Canada: 1.053; Kuwait: 0.755; and Sweden: 0.783.

This aid was not initially meant to offset the increase in the price of oil. It was really furnished as a contribution to development. That is why Arab assistance in particular--except aid furnished through OPEC--was not given to Latin American countries, despite the fact that their oil imports represent 35 percent of all oil imports by developing countries.

Brazil alone accounts for 25 percent of all imports by developing countries, in other words, three times the imports of the 30 countries considered by the UN as the least developed, and more than total African consumption. In 1979, the various Arab development funds granted the equivalent of 1.17 billion dollars in loans to developing countries, notably in Africa and Asia.

Following is a breakdown of this assistance in millions of dollars: FADEA [Arab Fund for African Economic Development]: 132.9; FADES [Arab Economic and Social Development Fund]: 70.2; BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development]: 20.2; FIDES [Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development]: 160.72; IDB [Islamic Development Bank]: 269.7; FKDEA [Kuwaiti Fund for African Economic Development]: 256.6; FSD [?Saudi Development Fund]: 259.6; Special OPEC Fund: 230.55; for a grand total of 1,400.47.

The most recent oil price increases have aggravated the situation in the developing countries. This has led Third World oil-producing nations to increase their aid to those countries whose backwardness, due initially to structural causes, was threatening to worsen because of the economic crisis.

For instance, the special OPEC Fund is expected to transform itself into a development agency and gradually become more involved in direct financing action regulated on the basis of each country's degree of dependence on imported energy audits balance of payments situation, and also by applying the criteria used by the United Nations in allocating assistance. This fund currently has 4 billion dollars. Its capital is to be raised to 20 billion dollars through contributions from OPEC member countries. Such action is indisputable proof of the necessary solidarity among Third World countries confronted with serious development problems. Such action is also part of the strategy of the oil-producing countries, a strategy designed to counter the argument advanced by the industrialized countries, namely that oil prices should be frozen because the poor countries are already destitute. Actually the poor countries are marginal oil consumers.

Oil as a Strategic Factor

Oil is definitely an instrument in the hands of African producers, both large and medium-size, no matter what their political and economic systems may be. As a vital stake, oil is one of the factors disturbing existing balances in Africa.

Oil is a deterrent weapon. The use of oil as a means of pressing for settlement of political problems, such as the Palestinian question, is frequently called for by certain oil-producing countries. This was particularly the case at the summit meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries in Tripoli in February 1980.

Much before that, and on a strictly African level, oil was used as a political weapon in the wars of national liberation against Portugal, in southern Africa, and again quite recently in the Rhodesian conflict. The embargo declared against South Africa is being maintained and rigidly enforced by Africa's oil-producing countries.

Oil and Major Lines of Communication

Certain African countries through which goods pass, Egypt for example, are important strategic crossroads in the international transportation system that runs through the African continent. The closing of the Suez Canal in 1967 had a considerable impact on the transportation and marketing of oil, thereby affecting not merely the oil-producing countries but the whole world as well. As a matter of fact, because of its geographical situation, Persian Gulf oil transits, under present circumstances, through Africa via the Suez Canal and the Sumed pipeline connecting the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea. For many years, this oil had to be shipped to Europe via another African route, namely around the Cape of Good Hope. This new situation produced major changes in ocean shipping, particularly with the launching of supertankers having a 500,000-ton capacity. These giant ships necessitated improvement and modification of port facilities with all of the attendant political repercussions. Thus there is no denying that from the standpoint of lines of communications, oil is a master strategic trump card for Africa.

But oil is primarily a vital stake. Regional differences and contradictions combined with the interaction of the great powers, often through international oil companies which accentuate these contradictions, make oil a stake whose importance increases with every passing day.

The existence of oil deposits at the borders of neighboring countries has on many occasions led to disputes and created more or less serious tensions which have occasionally degenerated into armed conflicts. One such instance was the dispute between Tunisia and Algeria over boundary marker 233 which lies exactly over the El Borma oilfield, a dispute eventually resolved through

a significant settlement. The issue of the delimitation of the continental shelf between Tunisia and Libya flares up again every time there is a crisis in relations between these two countries. Before the proclamation of Angola's independence, and even up to the present day, alliances have been formed and then disbanded, at one time between Zaïre and Congo-Brazzaville, at another time between Congo-Brazzaville and the Gambia, over the status of the province of Cabinda. Lastly, the situation in Chad has been somewhat complicated by the policies followed by certain African countries, policies in which energy-poll and uranium-considerations are sometimes a factor. The same is true with that peculiar aspect of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on evacuation of the Sinai: return of the oilfields to Egypt was conditional upon that country's promise to supply oil to Israel on special terms.

d) Determined Strategy of Great Powers

The stance taken by the great powers in some conflicts is determined in particular considerations relative to the control of oilfields. A perfect example of this was the Biafran civil war in Nigeria not so long ago.

More recently, events in Gambia, Tunisia--an area in the heart of an oil region and bordered on the east and west by oil-producing countries--triggered reactions indicating that here too oil is one of the main factors determining the strategy of various in that northern part of the continent.

Future of Oil, an Exhaustible Source of Energy

Since the 1960's, the world's energy system has been characterized by increasing demand and a concurrent decrease in discoveries of new reserves. This situation is aggravated by major delays in the development of alternative sources of energy, whereas Africa could constitute a substantial reserve of such sources, particularly solar energy. The real scope of this problem can be grasped by considering a few statistics. During the period 1950-63, oil reserves were developed at an annual rate of 2.5 billion tons. Since 1976, that figure has dropped to 1.5 billion tons. And more than half of the new reserves are actually due to reevaluation of old oilfields. OPEC countries increased their oil production by a factor of 3.4 between 1960 and 1978, i.e. from 3.18 billion barrels a day to 10.937 billion barrels. At the same time, however, reserves discovered in those same countries merely doubled.

As for prices, the industrialized countries had long rejected the principle of a gradual price increases along with indexation. This principle is now accepted, however, as shown by the reactions the press gave the proposals contained in the report prepared by OPEC's strategic committee.

It is true that the revolution broke out in Iran in the meantime. By controlling prices and the rate of production OPEC appears to exert a regulating and stabilizing influence on the world energy market.

Lastly, it must be noted that energy-producing and exporting countries (African countries included)--upon which the energy crisis will in the long run have an impact fraught with consequences--will have to replace their practically sole source of income with other sources yet to be established. Prospects in this regard are especially gloomy in that these countries are destined to become large consumers of energy as they progressively expand their economies and enhance the welfare of their rapidly increasing populations. This will inevitably upset present balances in Africa and the world, because indeed the only real problem, sooner or later, is that of the availability of energy on a worldwide scale, regardless of its price.

While the African continent's future in the next few decades will, of course, depend on its own development and the development of alternative sources of energy, that future is, nevertheless, promising from the oil standpoint. The president of Elf-Aquitaine recently announced that in coming years 40 percent of France's supplies would come from new African oil strikes. This development is of considerable importance in more than one respect. In fact, such a proportionately large change in the structures of the French market will inevitably produce changes in the nature of relations between that part of Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

In that case, how will the African continent conduct itself with the entry into the market of such new producers as Mozambique, Cameroon, Senegal, Zaïre, and Guinea-Bissau, not to mention the extraordinary potential of uranium that may lie concealed beneath the African subsoil?

Africa, situated on the borders of Asia, at the gates of Europe, and open wide to South America via the Atlantic, would, under these conditions, be destined to play a leading strategic role.

8941

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

1252-1253

LIBERIA-1178Z LINT 110847--Monrovia--work on building an express highway between Monrovia and Freetown, capital of neighbouring Sierra Leone, will begin early next year, Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe said here. The road would be a link in trans West Africa highway planned to run from Mauritania to Nigeria. [Text] [Paris AFP in Italian 0638 GMT 4 OCT 80 AB]

(51) 4620

WESTERN PRESS AGENCIES, IMPERIALISM ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Tears of Hypocrisy"-- reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] The most important international press agencies, definitely in the service of imperialism, were quick in disseminating--in their own way--the recent sentence handed down by the People's Revolutionary Court of Luanda Province, condemning to the death penalty 16 confessed murderers, perpetrators of repugnant crimes which our people still deeply feel.

Using sophisticated technology that international capitalism places at their disposal, the press agencies, such as the formerly phlegmatic REUTER, a few minutes after the announcement of the sentence spilled in newspapers and over radio and television stations that harbor them, revolting hypocritical tears of heart-rending cynicism, deploring the fate of the 16 criminals condemned to death, at the same time echoing the fantastic and foolish statements about "retaliation" of the European and South African spokesmen of the small puppet group of the UNITA.

The orchestrated campaign unleashed from Lisbon some hours before the sentence was announced, could only frighten those who do not know the methods that imperialism usually uses--increasingly with less efficacy--"to carry the little water that is left in their mill."

Where were the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press, the BBC and the voices of America, Federal Germany and South Africa when those whom they now protect shed innocent blood on the Huambo market in Luanda, at the Party Fair and at the workers convey?

At this time faced with the cruelty of the repugnant acts perpetrated in Luanda and in Huambo, the attitude of the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press and the imperialist radio voices was that of open support and unequivocal applause to the criminal actions of their proteges.

Where were REUTER, the neofascist Portuguese press and the active spokesmen of international imperialism when Cassinga happened and during the frequent

destructive incursions of the South African racist army into Cuanene and Kunene-Kubango provinces spreading daily death among the defenseless population?

What are REUTER, the neofascist Portuguese press, the voices of Germany, France, England, America and South Africa--mired in bloodshed today in Bolivia, El Salvador, Palestine, the Sahara, Namibia and Angola--trying to do when they shed hypocritical tears when a sovereign people defend themselves and carry out justice?

Today, just as yesterday, we in Angola know how to distinguish friends from enemies. We know what we want and how to reach the objectives outlined by our revolutionary vanguard on behalf of the entire people.

In defense of these objectives, expressed in the teachings of the Immortal Guide of our Revolution, the Founder of the Nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we shall not withdraw even one millimeter.

Regardless of how many hypocritical tears are shed, treason to the motherland of Agostinho Neto is unforgivable in Angola!

Let this be known to the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press and the imperialist voices of Federal Germany, France, Britain, America and South Africa.

11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AIR LINK WITH BRAZIL--Luanda, 1 August--According to a well-informed source in Luanda, a five-man delegation of the Brazilian Airline Association VARIG is expected in Luanda next week. The delegation will make contacts with authorities of the Angolan Airlines TAAG. According to the same source, this delegation will sign agreements of sale and technical assistance. These agreements are now being negotiated. In the meantime, beginning in September VARIG will start, in cooperation with TAAG, a weekly service from Rio de Janeiro to Luanda for which it will use a Boeing 707 of the Brazilian company. On 31 August the Angolan Airlines will begin the Luanda-Rome service on "Vol-Pool" with Alitalia. The Boeing covering this line will have a first-class section. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 7] 11634

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Luanda, 10 August--Talks between the Angolan minister of health, Mendes de Carvalho, and the head of the international relations of the Barraquerda de Espanha Clinic, Xavier Lopes Mitt, concluded on Friday in Luanda. Both parties have expressed the desire to cooperate in the health field and to train Angolan cadres in the Spanish clinic in order to develop the human and material structure to cover the needs of the country in the field of ophthalmology. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 80 p 8] 11634

'ENEMY AGENT' EXPELLED--A counterrevolutionary agitator has been expelled from the People's Republic of Angola, having been declared persona non grata. This was reported in a communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of State Security in Luanda yesterday. The enemy agent, (Moutema Tonga Nguza Teddine), aged 45, was born in the Republic of Cameroon. He entered Angola on 7 March last year from Zaire as an Angolan citizen through the UNHCR. During his stay in the Republic of Zaire, he worked for the FNLA puppet organization. In Angola he also worked for that organization, treating injured FNLA and UNITA gangsters in hospitals in Ambriz, Caxito and Huambo. In a written curriculum vitae he described himself as having been personal doctor and adviser of the former self-proclaimed emperor Bokassa. According to the communique, the agent was caught red-handed in possession of a telex message containing international imperialism's plans to strangle violently Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and other progressive African countries. [Text] [LD051557 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 80 EA]

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCING AGREEMENT--The government has entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community, EEC, for the financing of small scale projects. Under the agreement, the local community will select the projects which satisfy the needs of the people and will raise one-third of the cost of the project. One-third of the cost will be met by the central government through the appropriate government departments, and the EEC will provide the other third, which should not exceed 300,000 cedis. [AB060900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Oct 80 AB]

GOLD ORE DEPOSITS--The abandoned Obenemase Gold Mine of Ashanti Akim is to be reactivated. This followed the discovery of huge gold ore reserves at Sekyerensa, Kwakokro and Obenemase. A hint of this was given by the Agogohene and MP for Ashanti Akim north, Nana Akuoko Sarpong, when he addressed the chiefs, elders and people of Adonfe. He said the reopening of the mine will provide employment opportunities for people in the area. [AB031130 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF HIGH-LEVEL PRC DELEGATION REPORTED

Arrival of PRC Delegation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] One year following the official visit of a Malagasy governmental delegation to the PRC, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, arrived in Tananarive yesterday aboard a special Air Burundi Caravelle, heading an important delegation of some 20 people. Our noted guests were welcomed at the Ivato Airport by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. He was flanked by Minister Ampy Portos who is the interim minister of foreign affairs.

Friendship Visit

Following the usual ceremony--the playing of the national anthem and review of the honor guard--the Chinese vice premier made a short statement to the press in the Hall of Ceremonies in the Ivato International Airport. He noted, first of all, the tremendous pleasure experienced by his colleagues and by himself of having the "occasion to pay an official friendly visit on the invitation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." He then expressed "his high regards to His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka" and presented the "warm greetings and best wishes of the government and people of China to the Malagasy government and people."

Another keynote of his short address following his arrival in Ivato yesterday concerned the "age-old ties of friendship" between the Chinese and Malagasy people. "Following the establishment of diplomatic relations traditional relations between China and the Big Island," he said, "reached a new stage." The head of the Chinese delegation did not have the time to list the current content and future prospects of cooperation between Beijing and Tananarive. At the end of the official 5-day visit, in the course of which his delegation will have meetings, some of which may be even technical, with the Malagasy authorities, he will certainly have the opportunity to provide a brief survey of the same, the more so since it is certainly not by accident that Madagascar is one of the 10 African and Asian countries to be visited by this important Chinese mission. His

Excellency Ji Pengfei and his retinue have already visited Burundi and Kenya and, after their visit to Madagascar they will proceed to Mauritius, the Seychelles, Djibouti, Jordan, Oman, Kuwait, and North Yemen.

The Order of Things

Concluding his statement made yesterday following his arrival in Ivato, the head of the Chinese delegation mentioned the affiliation of the two countries with the Third World and the fact that they are both developing countries. "Therefore," he said, "it is in the order of things for Madagascar and China to display reciprocal sympathy and support and to learn from each other. It is on the basis of this wish that we have come to pay a friendly visit to your country. I intend to exchange views with the Malagasy leaders on bilateral relations and problems of joint interest and establish contacts, through visits, with various personalities in your country to gain inspiration." He expressed the wish that, "May this visit contribute to the development of relations of friendly cooperation which already exists between our two countries!"

The work session between the two delegations will begin today, at 1500 hours, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussions will focus on bilateral scientific and cultural cooperation.

Meeting With Prime Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Tanarive. Following his arrival to the Big Island last Thursday, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of a governmental delegation of the PRC, began yesterday his talks with the Malagasy authorities by paying a courtesy visit to Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and head of the Malagasy government, in Mahazoarivo.

His Excellency Ji Pengfei began by thanking the revolutionary power and the Malagasy people for the warm welcome he and the entire Chinese delegation have received since their arrival in Madagascar.

We have come here, he stated, to strengthen the links of friendship between our two peoples, links which are quite old. We would like to see personally the efforts of the Malagasy revolution led by President Ratsiraka.

Historical Nature

Your visit on Malagasy soil is of a historical nature, stated in turn Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, for this is the first time that a very high level PRC delegation has visited Madagascar.

After the Malagasy revolution the two countries have become closer to each other and Your Majesty, together with President Didier Ratsiraka, then minister of foreign affairs, promoted the accreditation of the Malagasy Embassy in Asia, he added.

He requested the vice premier and State Council minister to present to Premier Hua Guofeng and the CPC the thanks of the revolutionary power and the people of Madagascar.

Let us emphasize that ambassadors Rakotofiringa Crescent and Gan Yetao, respectively in Beijing and Tananarive, and Minister Ampy Augustin Portos, interim minister of foreign affairs, attended this first interview.

In the Palace of the People's National Assembly

Vice Premier Ji Pengfei was then received at the end of the morning by Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly.

The closer links of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries were mentioned in the course of this meeting.

In addition to the close assistants of President Andrianarahinjaka, present at the interview were the vice presidents of the People's National Assembly, Minister Ampy Augustin Portos, interim minister of foreign affairs, and ambassadors Rakotofiringa Crescent and Gan Yetao.

The vice premier passed on to President Andrianarahinjaka an official invitation to visit the PRC. The desire of the two countries and the two parliaments to strengthen bilateral relations even further was mentioned.

President Andrianarahinjaka described to his guest the working system of this important institution in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as well as the role and responsibilities of the deputies in the building of socialism in the country.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

A work meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Annisy by Malagasy technicians and technicians from the Chinese governmental delegation.

Visit to Hospital

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 80 p 1

Text: Saturday morning as the Chinese delegation headed by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei visited the Mahitsy Hospital which operates with the help of

Chinese assistants. The Revolutionary Power group which accompanied the Chinese delegation consisted of CSR Flakara Jean Ferlin, Interim Health Minister Remi Tiandraza, and interim Foreign Affairs Minister Ampy Augustin Portos. Following the greetings presented by representatives of the decentralized collectives, the head of the delegation and the minister expressed their satisfaction at the friendship prevailing in Mahirasy. Minister Remi Tiandraza stated that the hospital is open to all, regardless of its location.

Sino-Malagasy Cultural Agreement

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Sep 80 pp 1-2

Text. In the course of his visit to Madagascar, and after paying a courtesy friendly and fraternal visit to the chief of state, the Chinese government delegation, headed by His Excellency Vice Premier Ji Pengfei visited the Mahazarivo Primature as a proper completion of their Malagasy visit.

In fact, at the beginning of yesterday's evening, in the presence of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona and his Chinese counterpart, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs and interim foreign affairs minister, Ampy Portos, signed an agreement for cultural cooperation between our two countries. Also present were Minister Georges Ruphin, the Malagasy ambassador, His Excellency Crescent Rakotofiringa and Chinese ambassador, His Excellency Gan Yetao.

As is customary, speeches were exchanged between the two personalities.

Same Objectives

In his speech Minister Ampy Portos emphasized that "he was happy to see in the documents which were signed the happy proof of the will of the two parties to intensify their positive and effective cooperation whose objectives are the same: peace, socialism, and the well-being of mankind."

"This is a positive cooperation," he went on to say, "for the existence and implementation of a cultural and economic agreement and of a number of protocols signed in the past already show the excellent relations existing between our two countries."

"Today our two governments wish to increase even further the understanding and friendship linking our two peoples."

The cultural agreement which was signed yesterday covers extensive areas ranging from education to art and culture through literacy, information, sciences, and health. All these are factors contributing to the development of Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Minister Ampy Portos explained that the geographic distance separating the PRC and the DRM have never constituted an obstacle to the flourishing cooperation between our two countries. Furthermore, this distance proves that there could be no obstacle separating fraternal countries which wish to promote relations of cooperation for national economic development.

Minister Ampy Portos emphasized, furthermore, his pleasure that this agreement was signed in the course of the visit of a Chinese governmental delegation headed by His Excellency Ji Pengfei who, together with President Didier Ratsiraka, has been one of the zealous promoters of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, a delegation which brought a message of fraternity from the Chinese to the Malagasy people.

He concluded that, "Our cultural exchanges, which are already taking place, will develop in the future within the framework of this agreement. May they intensify for the sake of the development of the reciprocal understanding between our two peoples."

A New Upsurge

Answering his Malagasy counterpart, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs asserted that, "This signature proves that cooperation between our two countries in cultural matters will experience a new upsurge. There already exists," he said, "excellent economic and political relations between our two countries and cultural exchanges will intensify them even further."

"We are convinced that cultural cooperation between our two countries will develop with every passing day as is the case with our economic and political cooperation."

"This is our fifth day in Madagascar which we shall leave on Wednesday. However, the moment we stepped on the soil of Madagascar we were the recipients of the very warm welcome of the Malagasy government and people and we find no words with which to express our gratitude. On Monday we visited the construction site of National Highway 2. Following the visit our vice premier His Excellency Ji Pengfei stated that this highway symbolizes the friendship between our two peoples. This highway crosses numerous mountains and waterways. However, their number is not such as to hinder its construction guaranteed by the joint efforts of Chinese and Malagasy workers and cannot be a handicap to the development of the friendship between our two peoples any more than the great distance which separates our two countries could be a handicap hindering our exchanges."

He also wished that "Sino-Malagasy cooperation would develop endlessly and flow infinitely like the waters of the Indian Ocean."

A toast was subsequently offered to Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Ratsiraka Invited to Beijing

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Sep 80 pp 1-2

Text Surrounded by Ampy Pories, interim foreign affairs minister and His Excellency Crescent Rakotofiringa, DRM ambassador to Beijing, on Tuesday afternoon President Didier Ratsiraka gave an audience at the Ambohitsorohitra State Palace to Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and the Chinese government delegation he heads, attended by Ambassador Gan Yetao.

After welcoming his noted guests, the DRM president recalled his long friendship with the Chinese vice premier. He also outlined the ties of friendship which link the Chinese and Malagasy peoples, emphasizing the vitality of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, a cooperation which effectively contributes to strengthening the peace and detente: "Even though a certain inevitable difference of views exist on some matters," he went on to say, "friendship and understanding should be strengthened even further in the common interest." He wished that fraternal relations between the two peoples continue to blossom.

The chief of state also pointed out to the Chinese governmental delegation that the Malagasy revolution is essentially based on the struggle against imperialism with a view to creating a just and equitable society. Our countries share identical views in a number of areas even though some differences remain particularly in international affairs.

The Chinese vice premier warmly thanked President Ratsiraka and the Malagasy people for the warm and friendly welcome offered his delegation in the course of their visit. He presented to the leader of the Malagasy revolution the greetings of various Chinese personalities with whom President Ratsiraka had held talks in China. He used the occasion to invite the DRM president to pay another visit to the PRC, for "drastic changes are currently taking place in the country as a result of the self-criticism of the Chinese people aimed at better coordinating socialism with national realities."

This invitation is based on the logical reason that the PRC is a big country which should be revisited. This was the reason for which President Ratsiraka gave a positive answer to the invitation. Let us recall that the Chinese delegation, headed by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, left the country after giving a banquet at the Hilton in honor of the Revolutionary Power. Toasts were offered on the strengthening of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, respectively by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

Delegation Departs

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The Chinese delegation, consisting of some 20 people, led by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, left the capital on Wednesday, satisfied with the mission it accomplished on Malagasy soil: "We were able to see with our own eyes the strengthening of friendly relations between our two peoples," the Chinese vice premier said in Ivato before his departure. He used the few hours before takeoff to express to President Didier Ratsiraka and, through him, to the Revolutionary Power and the entire Malagasy people, the thanks of the delegation for the warm and friendly welcome during its visit to the country.

This visit, paid within the framework of the friendship between the two peoples, as it was qualified by both parties, enabled China and the DRM to better coordinate their activities in the struggle they are waging for the socioeconomic development of their respective peoples, in the course of strengthening their solidarity with a view to fighting imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism for the sake of creating a just and equitable society. The similarity of views shared by the two countries in a number of areas of international politics was noted by the chief of state in the course of the audience he granted to the Chinese delegation in Ambohitsorohitra.

In the course of the banquet given by the Chinese delegation in honor of the Revolutionary Power at the Hilton, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona emphasized, yet once again, this similarity of views and praised Sino-Malagasy cooperation. He also wished total success to the Chinese government and people in their efforts to achieve the drastic renovation which they are planning for Chinese society. Should we note, incidentally, that the stronger the relations are the more the cooperation will be beneficial to the two countries? It is in the light of this confirmation that we could say that Sino-Malagasy cooperation is off to a good start to strengthen even further the ranks of those who fight for world peace, detente and coexistence based on mutual understanding.

At a time when rich and poor countries are discussing their future economic relations, the example of cooperation which has just been provided by China and Madagascar--two developing countries--will promote solidarity among southern countries in facing the difficulties created in the course of the search for a compromise which will enable the countries of the north and the south to complement each other better in order to jointly succeed in the battle for development.

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CSO: 4400

MALI

BRIEFS

CONTINUOUS WORK SCHEDULE--Bamako, 1 August--The Ministry of Labor and Civil Service has announced that continuous work schedule was established in the Republic of Mali beginning today. It was also established that the work week will not exceed 40 hours distributed from 0730 to 1430 hours on work days except on Fridays when it will be until 1230 hours. (Text)
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 10] 11634

CSD: 4401

MACHEL ADDRESS TO MILITARY CELEBRATION REPORTED

13041648 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] Two days ago President Samora Machel visited Beira, the capital of Sofala Province, where he chaired a ceremony at which ranks were conferred on military officers. Addressing the new officers, President Machel said:

[Begin Machel recording] We are disciplined. Discipline is an integral part of our life. Without it we would not have defeated Portuguese colonialism or repulsed Rhodesian aggression; without it we would not truly be the armed wing of our people.

Officers have great responsibility. At no time should officers fear self-sacrifice. At no time should they fear difficulties. Our officers should be the first in sacrifice and the last in benefits. Our army should be a loyal servant of the people. The army, the armed forces of Mozambique, are Frelimo forces, forces of our Marxist-Leninist party. That is why we say the officers of the People's Republic of Mozambique are chosen only from among communists. Noncommunists cannot be officers. [applause]

Our officers cannot be exploiters, drunkards, corrupt, immoral, vagabonds or liars. Our officers should never be found in places where pigs live. [applause] Our officers should never compromise with the enemy but only with the people. That is why they can never be traitors. What we are witnessing here today is the climax of our victory over colonialism and imperialist aggression. We are witnessing a new commitment to a new struggle, an economic battle against underdevelopment. Thus, you are being given ranks so that you may once again be in the vanguard of the struggle against underdevelopment.

Our army should divide itself into teams and build their own barracks, produce their own food and uniforms. We cannot buy military uniforms. Our army should be able to produce its own shoes and boots. Our officers and men--our army--cannot be parasites. A parasite lives off the blood of others.

furthermore, an officer should not consort with prostitutes. This is a characteristic of the colonial and capitalist army. An officer who catches venereal disease 20 times is a hero in colonial-capitalist armies. A capitalist officer who owns brothels is considered well-organized. You know what brothels are? Brothels are houses of prostitution. [laughter, followed by applause] Just imagine us being found there in uniform, as ranking officers with full insignia. That is why I said officers should not be found in places where pigs live. They are dirty, immoral and filthy places.

Our present enemy is invisible, not concrete. When it was Portuguese colonialism the enemy was obvious and visible. When it was Ian Smith the enemy was also obvious. When South Africa invades the People's Republic of Mozambique the enemy is obvious. But now the enemy is our cousin, who is a thief. [applause] Our brother is reactionary and anti-Frelimo. [applause] The enemy is our sister who is a prostitute whom cannot [as heard] denounce.

So that our forces, our army, may be a stronghold of action, incorruptible and pugnacious, honor must lie in fighting the enemy. Even if the enemy is disguised our army should be able to unmask him. That is why I say that from now on your attitude toward bandits must change. [end recording]

CSO: 4401

MACHEL GREETES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Our relations are traditional, historic. We struggle against a common enemy in Europe, in America, in Asia and in Africa. Our cause is basically the welfare of humanity, to build the bright future that is socialism. These were among the points made in an address by President Samora Moises Machel, the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution, delivered yesterday morning on receiving the credentials of Valentin Petrovich Vdonim, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to our country.

Immediately following the rendition of the national anthems of the two nations, Ambassador Vdonim entered the room where President Machel was waiting, together with Joaquim Chissano, foreign affairs minister of Mozambique, and Luis Bernardo Honwana, director of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic.

"The Soviet People have great respect for the courageous people of Mozambique, who are now laying the foundations for a socialist society, led by their vanguard party FRELIMO," the new ambassador said, adding: "Based on Leninist principles of a foreign policy of peace, the USSR has always developed and will always develop its relations with independent Mozambique on the basis of complete equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and nonintervention in internal affairs."

In the course of his speech, preceding the presentation of his credentials to President Machel, Vdonim stressed:

"May I assure you, Comrade President, that during my stay in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] as ambassador of the USSR, I will do everything I can to help strengthen and broaden the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

"May I express the hope that, in the exercise of my duties, I will meet with understanding, assistance and support on your part, Comrade President, and on the part of the government of the RPM."

Basic Concerns of People

"Thank you very much for coming so quickly to this 'hot spot,' where the problems of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, 'apartheid' and under-development are the basic concerns of the people," the Mozambican chief of state said on receiving the credentials. In another passage of his address, the highest leader of our country stressed: "Our respective problems are not confined to the USSR or the RPM. They transcend borders. They concern the building of a bright future: socialism."

President Machel gave particular attention to the current situation in southern Africa, especially with respect to the victory of the Zimbabwean people and the consequent establishment of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries is considered the cement, iron, sand and water, which, well-mixed, constitute the firm foundation, the solid base for our cooperation," the president observed.

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CSO: 4401

MACHEL PRAISES BULGARIAN CHIEF OF STATE, COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel: "The Struggle for Peace Cannot be Separated from the Discharge of Internationalist Duty"]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel made this statement in a speech in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the dinner given by the Bulgarian chief of state. During the official dinner, which Bulgarian Chief of State Todor Zhivkov gave the day before yesterday for President Samora Machel in Sofia, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution delivered an important address which we are herewith reproducing in its entirety.

Esteemed and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Esteemed comrade members of the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Your Excellencies, comrades and friends:

It is with great joy and emotion that we meet today, in the beautiful Bulgarian socialist fatherland, our esteemed and respected comrade and friend Todor Zhivkov, the old guerrilla fighter in the struggle against fascism, the outstanding leader who synthesizes the revolutionary values of the heroic people of Bulgaria, the untiring fighter in the cause of liberation, independence, peace, and socialism.

In Comrade Todor Zhivkov we salute the exemplary perpetuator of the internationalism of Georgiy Dimitrov, the profound understanding of the current process of the spread of socialism over four continents, and the need for the intransigent defense of our socialist countries, which this process implies. Led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a consistent form are applying the correct principle to the effect that socialism

defends itself, as the advanced socialist countries grow, supporting the new socialist countries, in the construction of the indispensable economic foundation for victory in the confrontation with imperialism and for the practical assertion of the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

It was in the spirit that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique in 1978 signed the friendship and cooperation treaty. The implementation of this treaty has materialized new-type relations such as they must exist among all countries of advanced socialism and the new socialist countries whose economic foundation must be constructed by defeating underdevelopment.

The establishment and correct development of these relations constitute an important political battle, with fundamental economic objective. The existence of real socialism on four continents guarantees the socialist camp the capacity to assert itself with even greater vigor from the economic viewpoint in the confrontation with the capitalist system.

We must know how to combine the resources of all our countries, how to utilize all their potential in the service of our countries, developing integral cooperation between the various trenches of socialism and peace.

Esteemed and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

The fight for peace, for peaceful coexistence, and for the shaping of development as a main tendency in international relations is a fundamental constant feature of the foreign policy of our socialist state. We are aware that great successes were achieved in Europe in this field through the consistent struggle of the socialist countries and the democratic and peace forces on the continent. But the bellicose forces were reluctantly forced to accept the existence of the socialist countries and to respect the reality of frontiers.

The current manifestations of the revival of the cold war in Europe run counter to the tendency toward detent, they harm the interests of all, including the interests of the peoples in the European capitalist states. The new nuclear arms race and economic blackmail serve neither the peoples nor the development of economic and social life.

In other parts of the world, imperialism refuses to accept--as a consummate and irreversible fact--the creation of new socialist states, the victory of the national liberation movement and the national democratic revolutions.

In Southeast Asia, in Afghanistan, in the Middle East, in Palestine, in Latin America, imperialism and its local agents keep up an extremely aggressive effort. This aggressiveness assumes rather disquieting forms on the African continent. Expansionist and annexationist wars are being launched against certain countries. The borders of countries which won their national independence the hard way are now being challenged.

The war of aggression and occupation against Namibia continues; there is a succession of invasions against Angola. The South African people are being murdered daily. Imperialism's forces of war are being gathered in the Indian Ocean, now with the approval of certain governments.

Our socialist fatherland continues to live between periods of aggression and peace, a shaky peace. The defense of peace is a global thing. It involves the consolidation of the socialist countries, the development of the national liberation struggle and the intensification of the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries, the fight for democracy, for justice, against the policy of imperialist war, against the arms race.

The fight for peace cannot be separated from the discharge of the internationalist duty toward those peoples whose sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to a free choice of their own way of economic-social development are threatened.

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

You spoke to us in loving words of great appreciation for our contribution to the cause of the liberation of peoples. We feel that the liberation of the other peoples completes our liberation and thus we made the Zimbabwe liberation struggle our own struggle.

It is true that what we did was not decisive. The decisive thing was the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe itself. What we did was to establish ourselves as a secure and consistent rear guard in the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. What we did was to permit the internationalism of our people to manifest itself also in the form of volunteer fighting men who, side by side with their brothers in Zimbabwe fought for the victory of national independence and unity.

Our action was possible only because we are a socialist state and because proletarian internationalism is an integral part of the Marxism-Leninism which guides us. It was the Marxist-Leninist principles of our PRELIMO Party which educated and organized our people so that the People's Republic of Mozambique might become a bulwark which would destroy aggressions and invasions as the strong rear guard of the people of Zimbabwe.

Today, we rejoice in finding that the people of Zimbabwe is in power with its freely and democratically elected government. The people elected the representatives of the forces which really did the fighting. We can say that people elected itself.

Dear Comrades:

I would like to thank you for your so brotherly, so warm, so militant, and so internationalist reception which we got from your people, your party, and your government. It is difficult to find the words to express this appreciation and we want to say to you: thank you very much--Khanimambo.

Brotherhood in arms and ideological identity must be lived--they are not given--they are conquered. We therefore can only assert our tremendous satisfaction that, together, we conquered and made grow the brotherhood and solidarity that unite us.

We have just conducted a solemn ceremony here, an internationalist ceremony, a ceremony which bears witness to the sympathy and admiration of the Bulgarian people for the Mozambican people. This ceremony consolidates the indestructible friendship between our parties, our states and our peoples.

This ceremony joined the suffering of the Bulgarian people to the suffering of the Mozambican people. This ceremony marks the victory of the two peoples; this ceremony mingled the blood of the people of Mozambique with the blood of the Bulgarian people.

The decoration awarded to the people of Mozambique through me is an indisputable demonstration that we all were colonized, that we all are fighting against colonialism, that we all were guerrilla fighters. And our strong parties sprang from the guerrilla war. From our struggle sprang the administration and the profound understanding existing between us. This personal friendship, mine and that of President Todor Zhivkov, is the reason why we know where we are going; this is how we know how to build victory step by step; this is why we know how to resolve our problems within the people. This means organizing the life of the people. We accept this decoration in order to say in Mozambique that we are united by the same struggle, by the same past, by the same future--a future of happiness and prosperity.

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CSO:4401

ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet-Mozambican relations have a glorious history. They were formed and consolidated during the difficult time of the struggle of the Mozambican people for independence, with the selfless political, moral, and material support of the Soviet Union contributing to victory in that struggle. After the conquest of independence and the formation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, relations between the two countries entered the phase of intensive development. The policy of the Soviet Union toward the People's Republic of Mozambique, as a developing country, is clear and unequivocal. Relations between the two countries are based on the firm principles of full equality of parties, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs as well as mutual benefit. L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary-general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, in his speech to the 25th Congress of the CPSU had this to say: "The Soviet Union seeks no unilateral advantages whatsoever, it is not out to get concessions, it does not try to establish military bases. We proceed in conformity with out revolutionary conscience and our communist convictions."

Positive results were obtained recently in the area of economic-commercial cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. While the commodity traffic volume in 1977 between the two countries came to \$8.2 million, that figure more than quadrupled in 1979 when it was 33.2 million. Conditions are favorable for the continued rising trend in commodity traffic.

The basic Soviet export commodities going to Mozambique are machinery and mechanical equipment which are supplied on the basis of commercial loans given by Soviet foreign-trade agencies.

The Soviet "LADA" and "UAZ" vehicles are extremely popular in Mozambique, as well as the trucks supplied by V/O "AVTOEKSPORT." The equipment pool for the construction of highways, produced by the USSR, is also growing.

Soviet tractors and agricultural machinery also turned into big successes. In just one year--1979--V/O TRAKTOREKSPORT supplied Mozambique with 431

tractors. It must be noted that the Soviet Union not only produces modern, high-quality tractors but also has vast experience in their operation, both on the state farms and in the agricultural cooperatives. There is no doubt that this experience is of interest to Mozambique (for example, this involves assistance given in an effort to improve the government agricultural output in Matuchira, Province of Sofala).

The USSR is rendering assistance to Mozambican agencies in the creation of the technical repair base as well as the expansion of the technical service station network.

With this purpose in mind, the Soviet organizations for foreign trade supply Mozambique with equipment for motor vehicle repair facilities (mobile workshops, tools); they are sending specialists from the production plants to make sure that the machinery and equipment will run properly during the warranty period guaranteed by the production plant; these specialists are doing a big job in preparing our own technicians, passing their rich experience on to the Mozambican comrades and teaching them machinery maintenance and repair methods. With assistance from Soviet agencies, we organized the training of Mozambican specialists in the two specialized agricultural middle schools and one technical-professional school. The mobile classrooms--where Soviet teachers hold sessions on certain types of machinery--have turned out to be very effective as a form of specialist training. This presents a possibility of teaching Mozambican specialists in various parts of the country where the Soviet equipment is being used directly. As for higher-skilled specialists, they are trained in teaching establishments in the Soviet Union.

In addition to machinery and equipment, the USSR also exports to Mozambique other commodities necessary for its economy, such as fresh-frozen fish, canned fish, medications, medical instruments, etc. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is constantly increasing its purchase of traditional Mozambican export commodities.

Mozambique is also getting tremendous assistance from a large group of Soviet geologists and doctors, teachers and energy experts, planners and port specialists who work in Mozambique.

In talking about the successes achieved in the field of economic-commercial cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, we must underscore the fact that conditions are favorable for the progressive in-depth development and expansion of this cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

We can be sure then that the participation of Soviet organizations in the Maputo Fair will constitute a considerable contribution to the consolidation of economic and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

5058

CSO:4401

COOPERATION WITH GDR PRAISED, REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpts] In his speech following the signing of the friendship and co-operation agreement between the GDR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] on 24 February 1979, Erich Honecker, secretary-general, Central Committee SED, and chairman, Council of State, GDR, stressed the fact that this agreement has an historical significance in terms of continuously closer relations between both governments and peoples. This document is an expression of the high level of friendship linking our peoples.

An exemplary model of the development of economic relations between the GDR and the RPM, to their mutual benefit, is mining. GDR specialists actively supported our effort to restore coal production after the serious explosion at the Chipanga III Mine because of insufficient safety features inherited from colonial times.

Collaboration, which was a topic in the agreement between ministers, also calls for support in the continuing increase of the Moatize Mine output volume. Experienced miners from the GDR are helping in training young Mozambicans to be machinery operators, miners, mechanics, and electricians. Mozambican workers are also getting training in mining in the GDR.

The assistance given by GDR miners is not the only impressive example of cooperation between the GDR and the RPM. This cooperation has been extended to other industrial enterprises.

Looking at the increasingly complex character and the growing volume of economic relations with the RPM and with a view to creating conditions for the future and stable development of long-term relations, the GDR-Mozambique Common Economic Commission was formed.

It has already proved to be an extremely useful element in the development and coordination of multiple economic relations.

During its third meeting, the commission was able to note that this collaboration has been developed dynamically on the basis of the friendship treaty and the agreement on long-term economic cooperation up to the year

1980, likewise signed during the visit of the delegation of the party and government of the GDR to the RPM.

Among the multiple economic relations mentioned, foreign trade occupies a particularly important position. Complete equipment for industry, products for the construction of machinery and vehicles--including the W50 (IFA [Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction])--cranes, construction machinery, harvester-combines, and other agricultural machinery, as well as electrotechnology products are the main export items of the GDR. The GDR in turn imports agricultural products and minerals from Mozambique and these are appreciated as an important contribution to meeting the industrial requirements and to supply the population.

Economic relations between the GDR and the RPM involve more than just an exchange of commodities today. They are concentrated above all on the development of Mozambique's industrialization and the growth of its exporting capacity. Thus, the GDR supports Mozambique in the exploitation of raw material resources as well as in the construction of a truck assembly plant and a textile complex.

The fact that the GDR understands Mozambique's development problems is also expressed in the GDR's regular participation in the Maputo FACIM [Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Fair of Mozambique], which is now being held for the fifth time. There are ten foreign trade enterprises which display a collection of GDR industrial products meeting the necessities of the RPM national economy. Cranes and construction machinery, winches and forklifts, pumps and compressors, diesel generators, ventilation and refrigeration technology products, trucks and tractors, as well as bookkeeping equipment and pharmaceutical products are included in this list.

In addition to commodity trade there are other forms of collaboration extending to other fields and gaining ever greater importance.

On the basis of brotherly agreements, hundreds of Mozambican youths went to the GDR. Some are getting solid training as specialized workers while others are gaining experience in production which they will use later on in the enterprises in their home country. In the agriculture sector likewise, collaboration is developing to the benefit of both peoples. An example here is the training of Mozambican management personnel for government enterprises or cooperatives by GDR specialists at the Agronomy Institute in Chimolo.

The rice harvest in the Limpopo valley is almost inconceivable without the harvester-combines from the Fortschritt Industrial Complex.

Modern GDR fishing vessels are operating in the waters along the coast of the RPM. Collaboration is also being increased in the information service and in transportation. An example here is the regular airline connection between Berlin and Maputo, established by INTERFLUG [GDR Airline] and LAM [Airlines of Mozambique].

We could continue to mention other examples of fruitful collaboration. Public education, university education, and public health were included in this cooperation effort a short time ago. All of these multiple forms of cooperation between political leaders, workers, peasants, students, and scientists are an expression of the great development of brotherly bonds between our parties, states, and peoples.

5058

CSO:4401

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FUTURE PROSPECTS REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Trade relations between Czechoslovakia and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] began to develop starting during the second half of 1978. Although the new Mozambican foreign trade companies were unknown to the foreign trade enterprises, dynamic growth began rather early particularly regarding Czechoslovak exports to Mozambique.

Machine-building products as of now constitute 99 percent of all Czechoslovak exports to Mozambique; this is both in keeping with requirement and with the basic plans of both countries. Czechoslovak machine-building industry products are represented on the Mozambican market particularly by the Tatra trucks, graders, concrete machinery, miscellaneous types of machinery for civil-engineering construction and highway construction, machine-tools, as well as spare parts and tools for the above-mentioned installations. Exports of other, nonmechanical commodity items as of now are represented by shipments of medications. The Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Kocospol is already importing oil crop seeds from the RPM and at the beginning of this year, significant contracts were signed with the corresponding Mozambican government company for the supply of tea and cashew nuts.

Further Cooperation Development Prospects

On the basis of the reciprocal agreement, the first meeting of the Mixed Commission for Foreign Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique was held in Maputo on the level of the vice-ministers of foreign trade of both countries between 21 and 23 November 1979. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Engineer Jaroslav Jakubec. After studying all questions of mutual cooperation in three study groups, a final treaty was signed, including lists of commodity items. On the basis of that agreement, the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises are already this year stepping up their current exports to the RPM to include heavy forest tractors, presses, lathes, saws, abrasive materials, iron and sheet metal, ballbearings, measurement instruments, and chemical substances. In addition to these items, the

Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises can export to the Mozambican market diesel-electric generating groups, moving compressors, winches, irrigation installations, electrical locomotives, small hydroelectric power plants in the capacity range between 1 and 5 Megawatts, tractors and agricultural machinery, motorcycles, textile machines and automatic hammering machines, needles, machinery for the leather and shoe industry, broadcasting stations, electrical measurement apparatus, medical apparatus and hospital instruments, transmission facilities, teleprinters and secondary telephone exchanges, electric motors, welding machines, cables, rolled material, installations for training centers and other mechanical equipment. Among consumer goods we might mention shipments of materials for shoemakers, work gloves, certain selected types of shoes, chinaware for hotels and glassware, industrial ceramics and valves, medical articles, cord, hops and malt.

Czechoslovakia is ready to participate significantly in the second phase of Mozambican industrialization. The Czechoslovak machine-building industry can participate with its long-standing experience and can supply installations as part of the planned construction of cement factories, brick plants, lime kilns, factories turning out all kinds of ceramic products, modern beer breweries, sugar refineries, the expansion and modernization of the shoe and textile industries, central workshops for the manufacture of agricultural tools, foundry and forge shops, factories making pumps, irrigation equipment and others. It is also assumed that the further planned development of mutual exchange of commodities will lead to progressively higher forms of mutual cooperation, such as the founding of the mixed enterprises for geological exploration and extraction of nonferrous metals and the processing of tropical wood, where Czechoslovakia would participate in shipments of forest machinery and equipment for mines, including the dispatch of the necessary specialists.

On the other hand, the Mozambican export companies can supply Czechoslovakia with tea, cashew nuts, copra oils, shrimp, tropical lumber, cotton, sunflower seeds, almonds, copra, oil cake, marble, mica, asbestos, nonferrous metals and finished products, such as, for example, canned fish, juices, selected types of fabrics, etc.

The experience acquired over more than two years of reciprocal economic relations shows that the economies of both of our countries can supplement each other effectively and according to plan, in keeping with the international principles of absolute equality and reciprocal advantage.

9058

CSO:4401

CAMPAIGN TO RECOVER, MAINTAIN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] In a pilot project which will ultimately be expanded to include the entire country, a campaign is being conducted in the province of Manica aimed at solving serious problems related to the breakdown and recovery of mechanical, electrical and hydromechanical equipment with the emphasis on irrigation materiel found destroyed, semi-abandoned and under-utilized in state farms. This campaign is being coordinated by the Ministries of Planning and Agriculture and Industry and Energy with the participation of various sectors of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. It is included in a broader context aimed at a greater involvement of the industrial sector--and especially the metal-mechanical one--in the development and support of the state agricultural sector, which would ensure the rational utilization and maintenance of all materiel.

This campaign follows the acknowledgment that despite the fact that our country has expended huge amounts of foreign exchange for the purchase of large and various quantities of equipment, for the services of foreign experts in the field and the appointment of national cadres to the state agricultural sector, results are not consistent with the efforts expended.

In a study of the situation and in the context of greater involvement and coordination between agricultural and industrial production, the ministries in both fields have drawn plans aimed at the implementation of joint survey which will initially be centered on irrigation problems. In view of the seriousness of the situation, a campaign was launched to recover all irrigation equipment on a priority basis, and a team of 14 technicians was formed.

Meanwhile, an inquiry commission was appointed by Minister of Planning and Agriculture Mario Machungo to investigate the reasons for this situation and determine individual responsibilities in the matter. The commission includes officials in charge of various structures and has already begun the investigation.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

VACATIONING STUDENTS GREETED--"We want bright students who can organize society. We want cadres who have the pride in their origin to develop their personality and their sense of dignity, who know how to combine manual and intellectual work," Samora Machel declared yesterday afternoon. The president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique was receiving a group of Mozambican students who have been studying in Cuba for about 3 years. The group, representing the 2,331 Mozambican students who are studying in Cuba, was accompanied by some of their teachers, also Mozambican. At the meeting, which took place in the administrative office of the Presidential Palace, the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution spoke at length with the students about their responsibilities at this point in their education. "You are privileged," Machel began, explaining that it is in fact a privilege for these students to be in Cuba, where the schools are organized to train cadres, servants of the people. Moreover, the students are attending FRELIMO schools, and although they are several thousand kilometers away from home, they have not been uprooted from their origins, because they are taught to love their country. The chief of state also noted that, in the Mozambican students' schools in Cuba, theory is wedded to practice, and this eliminates prejudice and makes it possible for our cadres to purify their ideals. The president also stressed the importance of training cadres to aid in planning our economy. "We want to turn our minds into a vast material and spiritual force. In Cuba, you must be a bulwark of national unity; you must learn solidarity with other peoples," said our highest leader at the conclusion of the reception. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

BRAZILIAN TRUCKING EQUIPMENT ARRIVAL--A large quantity of highway equipment of various kinds arrived in our country some days ago, representing a major investment for the purpose of strengthening the nation's highway transport capacity at the regional level and at long range, both in terms of passenger and cargo service. The equipment, which was unloaded during the past 2 weeks, comprises mainly buses, some of which are chassis and others are already outfitted, dump trucks, tank trucks and tractors. This major investment cost our state over 60 million meticals. The equipment came with a large "stock" of parts and accessories for maintenance, at a value also estimated at several million meticals. The equipment was acquired

in Brazil and is part of a large order, totalling 268 units, over half of which have already been received by the sector responsible for the nation's highway activity. The rest of the equipment should arrive at the port of Maputo by the end of September, we learned from a spokesman involved in its acquisition. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

CASHEW PURCHASE PRICE--The National Wage and Price Commission has approved new market prices for cashew nuts, the Ministry of Domestic Trade having established the standards to apply for the 1980/1981 campaign. A kilo of cashew nuts, acquired from the producer/gatherer for immediate cash payment, will now cost 5 meticals, regardless of place of purchase. The prices charged by the remaining middlemen in the marketing chain will be set among themselves by common agreement, to their mutual benefit, thus stimulating larger sales of cashew nuts in the country. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

TRADE IN ITALIAN WINES--Beira (Bureau)--With the arrival of over 740,000 liters of wine from Italy, the Beira branch of SOVIM was able to resume activity last June, after being idle for 2 years. According to statements from the director of this branch of SOVIM, located on the outskirts of Beira, the wine will supply the central and northern regions of the country. The wine is being bottled now, and will be distributed under the supervision of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. According to our information, SOVIM is assured of remaining in operation for the rest of this year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

DIRK MUDGE RESPONDS TO ATTACK BY PRETORIUS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

REPUBLICAN PARTY leader Mr Dirk Mudge reacted strongly last night to the attack on himself by National Party MEC Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Mudge was addressing an RP meeting in Gobabis in support of RP candidate Mr Michiel Meyer.

Mr Pretorius's attack on Mr Mudge was also made in Gobabis.

Mr Mudge accused Mr Pretorius of being dishonest, irresponsible and of succumbing to cheap politics.

"I listened to a taped version of Mr Pretorius's speech", he said, "and nowhere did Mr Pretorius say how he hoped to implement NP policy. He said where he stood as far as I am concerned though. He did not attack my policy, he attacked me, he called me a pragmatist and a humanist".

Mr Mudge said he was extremely surprised that Mr Pretorius had said that the NP was no longer committed to a one-man-one-vote election because it had been betrayed by the DTA.

"It is a blatant lie", he said.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the NP had committed itself to the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on at least three occasions during the past two years, the most recent oc-

casion being NP leader Mr A H du Plessis's endorsement in a recent radio programme.

"The acceptance of a one-man-one-vote election by the NP was implicit in its acceptance of Resolution 435. By agreeing to that resolution it wrote out a blank cheque", he said.

Mr Mudge questioned whether Mr Pretorius had the authority to say that the NP was no longer committed to a one-man-one-vote election and asked whether this had been endorsed by the NP Hooftbestuur and the NP leader.

Mr Mudge also rejected Mr Pretorius's allegation that the 1978 election did not allow for the establishment of an elected first-tier governing authority, Mr Pretorius having said that the sole purpose of the election was a test against Swapo.

Mr Mudge argued that the terms of reference of the election were clear in the proclamation that was issued at the time.

He said it was also untrue that civil servants had been forced to decide about their future in SWA because of RP pressure for election purposes, as had been alleged by Mr Pretorius.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the options had been put to the civil servants by the SA Government which had an obligation to them, especially now that SWA was largely independent of SA.

Mr Mudge also took exception to Mr Pretorius's assertion that it was unnecessary for Swapo to fight for independence, that the DTA was fighting Swapo's battle and that in the final analysis there was no difference between the DTA and Swapo.

"Swapo is not fighting for independence as much as it is fighting as a political party to put itself into power in this country so that it can force its Marxist ideology on us," he said.

"I will be happy to accept the NP's criticism if it can provide me with a list of people killed by SWAPO. I will then agree that it is fighting SWAPO. I would like to know how many meetings Mr Pretorius has addressed in Owambo?

"No, Mr Pretorius fights his own people. He stands in Gobabis and calls me a pragmatist and a humanist."

"I would like to see Mr Pretorius go to the Angolan border and on a political platform tell Sam Nujoma that he is a communist and an atheist."

Mr Mudge said that in contrast to AKTUR the DTA was continually campaigning in the north, moving from kraal to kraal, and even Windhoek South RP candidate Mrs Anna Frank would be requested to do a stint up there.

"The fight in the north is not against Black people; it is against marxism and atheism and behind these are White people," he said.

"The price that the Blacks on our side are having to pay is a high one. It is not easy for the people in the north to stand with rifle in hand in front of their kraals and say that they are opposed to SWAPO, that they are on the side of the Whites in SWA.

"I have more respect for them than I have for a man who comes to Gobabis and criticises me the way Mr Pretorius did.

"Against this background," Mr Mudge said, "there are still those Whites who think they must fight the Kaffirs, that Blacks shouldn't be allowed in White-owned cafes and they should be allowed to buy houses in White areas.

"I'm no liberal, I'm no philanthropist in the normal sense of the word, but I do believe that everybody has the right to be treated on merit. Colour is no basis to judge a man as being good or bad," he concluded.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO LN OBSERVER DISCUSSES PARIS MEETING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

OWN CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK: Plans are now being formulated here to have an extraordinary session of the Security Council to be convened, not later than October 15, with a view to imposing mandatory sanctions and an oil embargo on South Africa as a result of the delay in implementing Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections in South West Africa.

Press reports in Windhoek that there is a new initiative and that the deadlock has been broken, are mere speculations. There is the possibility of Dr Kurt Waldheim sending a commission of experts to discuss with the South African government "technical" problems leading to the implementation of Resolution 435 or, in the alternative to merely send a note. There had been discussions between Dr Waldheim and the South African representative to the United Nations, Mr Adrian Eksteen, the nature of which is not known.

Last weekend a large international conference, which was held in Paris and where South West Africa was discussed, ended with a declaration that the

Security Council must convene not later than October 15 to impose mandatory sanctions and an oil embargo on South Africa.

In attendance at that conference were delegates from all over the world. Even the Western countries had strong non-governmental delegations at the conference, which was organised on SWAPO's initiative.

TIME FOR ACTION

When asked about the conference, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's observer at the United Nations, said that it had been a very successful meeting. Not only were there large numbers of delegates, but the calibre of the personalities who participated was high. Likewise, was the level of discussions. Everything combined, he said, to make of the meeting an overwhelming success. The attention in South West Africa was discerned, and the conference held that the time for action was now. Mr Gurirab described the meeting as an action-oriented conference which made a number of recommendations within the assembly.

Delegates came from Western countries, Latin America, the socialist bloc of countries and from non-

aligned states. There were also representatives from the opposition parties in Western Europe. A strong delegation arrived from the United States and Canada. Also in attendance, Mr Gurirab said, were traditional liberation groups, churches and what he called "our allies and comrades in arms". The African National Congress of South Africa also sent a couple of representatives, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation was also in attendance.

Mr Gurirab concluded by saying that it was a thrilling and inspiring occasion. Support and assistance for his movement were repeatedly stressed by these international delegates.

Mr Gurirab also said that word was received from Pretoria that the people led by Mr Dirk Mudge had complained via Pretoria to Dr Kurt Waldheim about not having been invited to attend the Paris meeting.

MESSAGE FOR MUDGE

"We want you to help them to understand that this was an international conference to support the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, which is the authentic representative of the people. It was a conference organised on SWAPO's initiative by non-governmental organisations, anti-apartheid groups, unions and churches, allied supporters and friends of the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

"There was no way in the world that a Mudge group could have been invited to attend. Inviting Mudge and his black Muddes is tantamount to inviting Pretoria. The international community has no time for apartheid. The Mudge group is wasting its time, they are wasting their time with the international communities and the United Nations Secretary General on making such nonsensical enquiries", Mr Gurirab said.

WALVIS BAY VOTERS MAY GO TO POLLS IN NOVEMBER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

THE MISUNDERSTANDING and obscurity as to whether Walvis Bay residents may participate in the coming November election for representative authorities has now been clarified by the Chief Electoral Officer Mr P J Keyser.

In yesterday's edition it was reported that according to an article in Die Republikein, Brown and Black residents would be able to vote, but no Whites.

Now, in a statement to the Press, Mr Keyser has explained the whole situation.

He said that according to Art 2 (1) of the Proclamation on the Administration of Walvis Bay R202 of August 31 1977, and implemented on September 1 1977, Walvis Bay would cease to be administered as though it was part of the Territory and as though the inhabitants were residents of the Territory, and be administered as part of the Province.

Consequently, Mr Keyser said, permanent residents of Walvis Bay could not participate in any election held in the Territory of SWA.

But, he pointed out, all inhabitants of SWA, who were in possession of the prescribed SWA identity documents, who were permanent residents of the Territory, having lived here for at least a year, who were 18 years of age and not guilty of a serious offence, and who found themselves in Walvis Bay temporarily, would be able to vote.

The residents as described above, would be able to apply for special ballots from October 6 to November 10 (inclusive) at the magistrate in Walvis Bay.

All other groups finding themselves temporarily in Walvis Bay and who were eligible to vote for their respective representative authorities during the election, could bring out their votes at any polling booth in the Territory.

On the three days of the election - November 11, 12 and 13 - there would be no polling facilities in Walvis Bay.

MINISTERS' COUNCIL APPEALS TO RED CROSS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The SWA Ministers' Council has expressed the hope that Zambia would grant the International Red Cross access to breakaway Swapo supporters in that country.

In a statement the Ministers' Council said it had taken note of the reaction of the Red Cross to a letter sent to the organisation's headquarters in Geneva last month.

The Council had, at the time, appealed to the Red Cross to take note of the plight of the followers of the ousted Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, in Zambia.

The Ministers' Council had drawn the IRC's attention to

fighting in Swapo camps in Zambia and reports that Mr Muyongo's followers had been jailed by the Zambian authorities.

In its statement, the Ministers' Council expressed gratitude at the Red Cross reaction.

"We also express the hope that the Zambian authorities will grant this highly respected and impartial organisation access to these former members of Swapo," the statement said.

"The Ministers' Council is convinced that humanitarian considerations will prevail over political disputes and conflict".

This was especially so, it said, because there were apparently women and children among Mr Muyongo's group.

It had, to date, not had a reply to a similar appeal to Amnesty International, the statement said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said in its reply to the Ministers' Council that the Red Cross delegation in Zambia had been informed of the concern over Namibians in Zambia and asked to obtain detailed information on the situation.

The reply pointed that although the IRC as a neutral and strictly humanitarian institution couldn't intervene with a view to obtaining the release or repatriation of detainees, it could visit them in their places of detention and give them relief assistance, provided the detaining authorities gave permission for such assistance.

COLLEAGUE'S FIRE BLAMED IN DEATH OF THREE POLICEMEN

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Court Reporter Ondangua: Lieutenant John Adam of the Security Police said in a sworn affidavit here that sub-machine gunfire from inside a Police base had killed three policemen, and not the rockets of SWAPO insurgents.

Lieutenant Adam made a sworn affidavit which was handed in at an inquest into the deaths of the three policemen. He said that SWAPO insurgents had attacked the Police's Ongandjera base in the small hours of the morning. They had made use of mortar bombs and grenades, and he also saw the trail of an RPG rocket. Some of the bombs started crashing into a section of the camp and a number of black police members opened fire with sub-machine guns.

By now, said Lieutenant Adam, his men had all been alerted, and they replied with mortar bombs and rifle grenades. The SWAPO insurgents kept on firing for about 15 minutes. He said he had received a communication from one of his men and he immediately issued instructions that a group of black policemen should cease their firing with sub-machine guns.

The Lieutenant said that Corporal Jacobs of the Police's Task Force had reported his suspicions that two white soldiers had been killed by sub-machine gunfire of the black members of the Police. In fact, said the Lieutenant, he went to the tent of those members and picked up 15 spent cartridge cases.

The name of one of the dead men was given as Mr Andre Redelinghuys (20). The name of the other white policeman could not be obtained, but a third member of the force, Special Constable Bisiol Jesaya (25), was killed.

The Magistrate, Mr D.B. Bennett, referred the matter to the Attorney General in Windhoek.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY RADIO NETWORK CREATES BURGEONING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Windhoek ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The establishment of MARNET (Military Area Radio Network), a radio alert system for farmers in the operational area, has created a market worth millions for the equipment. The same market has likewise given impetus to the start of a national electronics industry. A Windhoek firm has been selling, since early this year, MARNET equipment that meets with Defense and Post Office approval and is almost wholly manufactured in Luederitz Bay.

With nearly 600 interested farmers in the operational area and prices between 1,500 and 2,000 rands for each piece of equipment, the potential market for the MARNET system is estimated to be at least 1.2 million rands. Additional gear and installation costs, as well as interested farmers in the center and south of the country, could bring total demand up to 2 million rands. At present the government is subsidizing purchases in the operational area, with a maximum of R2,000 per farmer.

According to the manager of the "Outspan Radio" firm, the equipment manufactured in Luederitz Bay is 70 percent Namibian in origin, costwise. Parts do come from SA and abroad. They are assembled in Luederitz under the supervision of G. Schlorf. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that certain aspects of the wiring diagram were designed here.

Thompson's Radio Firm has long manufactured small scale specialized equipment in Windhoek. But the MARNET system being sold by this and other firms originates in SA. Thompson says that the Thorcom-IS-gear was designed in SA and is manufactured in Johannesburg. The equipment is 85 percent South African since some components do need to be imported.

"It hasn't been a bed of roses," claimed Outspan Radio's manager in an interview with AZ [ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG]. A complicated licensing system and somewhat uneven coordination among cons. s. Post Office and Defense caused manufacturing delays on a number of occasions. Mr Mueller denied that his firm had received active assistance from any department of government.

For those familiar with the local economy the start-up of a small electronics industry is a surprising development. With few exceptions Namibia's economy is limited to the extraction and production of raw materials. Only sporadically is there secondary processing of those raw materials. It is considered encouraging that private initiative is successfully competing with foreign firms in a relatively sophisticated branch of industry such as electronics. Asked by AZ whether such enterprises could become a factor in the economy, an expert replied that such enterprises must perforce remain small. A factory tailored for the local market and specializing in products for which there is sufficient local demand could probably make a go of it in Namibia.

A SWA-Agriculture Union (SWALU) circular last year recommended three firms as MARNET suppliers. One of the three firms, Rand Technics (Pty) Ltd., closed shortly after the recommendation. At the time the "Outspan Radio" firm wasn't on SWALU's recommendation list. Meantime the firm has manufactured nearly 125 radios.

Once the MARNET market is saturated, SWA/Namibia's small electronics industry, made possible by the introduction of the MARNET system, could turn to other products and so continue providing local jobs.

CSO: 5500

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS--Windhoek--The SWA Ministers' Council and the DTA insisted on being included in any future negotiations initiated by Western statesmen, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Council, said in Windhoek. Mr Mudge, also chairman of the ruling DTA in the SWA National Assembly, was commenting in a statement on recent reports that Western statesmen had taken a personal interest in a SWA settlement. This was an apparent reference to a report from Paris and the Gaullist leader, Mr Jacques Chirac, who wanted to organise an all-party conference on the Territory. There has also been reported that the French and British prime ministers had recently taken a personal interest in the Territory. "The Council of Ministers in the Territory and the DTA reaffirm that they have always been in favour of finding a peaceful and democratic solution to the SWA question as soon as possible," Mr Mudge said. "We would therefore welcome any positive move which could lead to such a solution. We do, however, still strongly object to any negotiations which do not include the DTA--the majority party in the Territory," Mr Mudge said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 80 p 2]

POWER NETWORK--Within the next two and a half years, Swawek is to undertake the largest short-term project ever undertaken in the Territory. This project will involve the erection of a power network of 1 430 kilometres at a cost of R80m. Apart from the building of two new power stations--one of two megawatts at Katima Mulilo and another of three megawatts at Oshakati, Swawek is to erect a powerline between Tsumeb and Rundu (280 km); Aggenais in the Northern Cape to Windhoek (870 km); from Hakkiesdoorn at the Orange River to Karasburg (120 km), Ruacana to Ondangwa across Oshakati (160 km). The Ruacana-Oshakati-Ondangwa phase of the project will entail a cost of R9m. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 p 3]

CANU VICE-PRESIDENT--Mishake Muyongo, vice-president of CANU (Caprivi National Union), is authorized to return to Namibia. Muyongo was excluded from the Sout-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) on 23 August. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French Aug-Sep 80, p 11]

MINISTERS GIVE DETAILS ON 1981 BUDGET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Sep 80 pp 3-4, 5

[Text] The minister of Finance, Military Quartermaster Moussa Tondi, gave detailed explanations last Saturday of the 1981 budget. At the same time the minister of Finance appealed to the various leaders to adhere strictly to the budgetary rules.

The draft budget for 1981, including the general budget and the National Investment Fund, amounts to 80,624,475,000 francs.

The BAEMTP [expansion unknown] amounts to 1,959,920,000 francs, of which 1,236,000,000 francs are a transfer from the general budget.

Although the BAEMTP remains identical to that of 1980, the general budget has been increased 8,478,742,000 francs, or 11.75 percent over the original 1980 budget.

The increase will be lower than in the preceding years--27 percent between 1979 and 1980. This is basically due to a particularly unfavorable year for uranium, our principal source of revenue. Our realism therefore led us to observe that this increase of nearly 12 percent should appreciate to its proper value. I note that despite this kind of year the endowment of 26,000,000,000 to the FNI [National Investment Fund] was renewed, to support the economic activity and execute the Five Year Plan.

Now let us look at the budget's characteristics.

First, the estimates of revenue.

They are set at 80,624,475,000 francs. The main innovation lies in the breaking of the fiscal pause observed in recent years. However, the new measures adopted are still limited and their budgetary incidence (almost 2,000,000,000 francs) remains marginal with regard to the general mass of budgetary revenue; they are linked with the following points:

a. Raising the tax rate and leave already in effect.

Raising the rate of the tax on profits of corporations from 40 to 50 percent and on industrial and commercial profits of individuals and non-commercial profits from .0 to 30 percent,

raising the rate of the tax on the rental value of real estate from 10 to 12 percent;

raising the tax rate on petroleum products, which varies from 1 to 2 francs, depending on the nature of the product.

b. Instituting a tax to be withheld at the source at the rate of 20 percent for remuneration (except salaries) paid by corporations residing in Niger to individuals or corporate bodies that do not have fixed installations in Niger.

c. Lastly, raising the arrondissement tax from 350 to 400 francs, as well as the tax related to liquor sales, quarries, hydrocarbon pumps and others. The increase in these taxes, whose rate has not been changed since 1966, is intended to give more means to the communes and arrondissements.

Despite the bad year, and with concern for fiscal equity, favorable provisions were provided for members of Nigerian diplomatic and consular missions abroad. They will be imposed on grade-related rather than indexed salaries.

You will find it is impossible to speak truthfully of aggravated taxation likely to have repercussions on the cost of living. I should not like economic agents, while going after a profit, to raise their prices; the control services will watch over that aspect especially.

Let us return to the forecasts calculated for 1981.

Distribution of revenue is as follows:

Fiscal revenue	73.76 percent
Various products	23.77 percent
Exceptional resources	2.45 percent

Fiscal revenue always constitutes the basis for the government's means.

It is evaluated at 59,486,945,000 francs. This very low increase over 1980 is explained by the lower uranium yield, basically at the same level as industrial and commercial profits. This failure to gain is included only very marginally in the rate increase. The fiscal services are expected to do their best to realize these forecasts.

The various products category is increasing by 8,728,100,000 francs, or 83.63 percent because, on the one hand, of the budgetization of the reserve uranium funds and a registration in exceptional revenue of 8,500,000,000 francs, on the other hand by increased compensated revenue.

Exceptional resources are lower by 2.49 percent.

Analyzing fiscal revenue by the nature of the taxes, one finds:

A very significant decrease of 5,589,000,000 francs from 1980 to 1981 in direct taxes, or 26.66 percent;

A slight decrease in revenue from registration taxes, tax stamps and assimilated taxes (139,000,000 francs, or 4.25 percent)

These are the results of the poor mining year.

On the other hand, revenue from indirect taxes and customs revenue are very appreciably increased, 3,120,649,000 francs, or 13.09 percent for the latter.

The pace of importations in 1979 and 1980 and the rate of inflation allow us to think these forecasts will be realized.

Let us go on to various products.

The consequences of the lower uranium price are also found in the taxes assimilated by the decline in revenue from negotiable securities.

Income from property is 971,000,000 francs lower, for basically the same reasons mentioned above.

The products of benefits, fines, deductions and refunds have been evaluated for 1981 at 15,329,400,000 francs, against 6,218,590,000 francs in 1980. This comes from special uranium income, which goes from 3,000,000,000 to 5,250,000,000 francs, the result of a budgetization of uranium reserve funds income, as well as the registration of 8,500,000,000 francs in exceptional revenue. Our country has adopted the balanced budget rule. On the realization of this exceptional revenue will depend the realization or suspension of certain expenditures. I have been eager to make the necessary adjustments in this area.

Thus, with no appreciable aggravation of taxation, we have been able to set the level of 1981 income at the total indicated above, despite the financial effects of the particularly unfavorable business year.

Once again I must stress the sustained effort of the fiscal and collection services, to whom I address my encouragement.

Charged with finding the government's means, they must redouble their efforts more than ever. It is therefore necessary for every citizen to show his

public spiritedness by facilitating their task and paying his taxes. Vigilance is required of everyone.

We will now review expenditures. The budget being balanced, their overall total is the same as that for revenue.

Credit increases are generally related to increased manpower, promotion of officers and endowments to the new ministerial departments.

Despite the 1981 budget's austerity, priority credits for ministries show an appreciable rise.

Compared to the original 1980 credits, the following ministries are increased as follows.

Ministry of Education	2,263,768,000 francs or 29.16 percent
Ministry of Public Health	312,005,000 francs or 13.46 percent
Ministry of Rural Development	263,055,000 francs or 12.84 percent

An apparent decrease is observed in two ministerial departments, Planning and Mines. For the former it is a matter of a transfer of higher training credits from the ministry of Research and Higher Education, whose envelope is now being brought from 51,652,000 francs in 1980 to 1,657,285,000 francs in 1981; for the latter, the reason lies in the transfer of credits for hydraulics in favor of the new department of hydraulics.

Finally, it is necessary to bring up the appearance of the new ministerial department that constitutes the high commission of authority for the Kandadji Dam, thus demonstrating the priority the authorities intend to grant to the problem of energy, water and hydro-agricultural improvements.

Let us look at the distribution by title of the 1981 expenditure forecasts.

Title I--the public debt, 8,738,512,000 francs, or 10.84 percent.

Title II--administration, 438,775,000 francs, or 0.54 percent.

Title III--means for services, 32,326,281,000 francs, or 40.10 percent

Title IV--public intervention, 39,120,907,000 francs, or 48.52 percent.

In relation to the 1980 budget the overall shares of Titles II and III are more or less the same.

Title IV's share is lower, going from 52.04 percent of the budget in 1980 to 48.52 percent.

An important phenomenon is that Title I, entitled public debt is being increased from 4,212,280,000 francs in 1980 to 8,738,512,000 francs in 1981, for an increase of 107.45 percent; in 1981 it constitutes 10.84 percent of the budget, while in 1980 it represented only 5.84 percent of it.

Despite the increase in this title, the public debt constitutes only 3.5 percent of our export revenue, which is far below the 15 percent threshold generally considered critical.

Aside from the public debt, which is increased by 107.45 percent, the credits of all the other titles have been held within the reasonable limits required by the poor economic situation.

Analysis of the titles related to administration and means for the services reveals that personnel expenditures, which were 18,288,296,000 francs in 1980, are increased to 19,217,986,000 francs in 1981--hence, a very small increase (4.59 percent). It should be recalled that the 1980 budget bore the cost of salary raises.

Equipment credits are increased by 10.39 percent as a result of the appearance of new ministerial departments in addition to credit increases.

Credits for public intervention are increased 4.20 percent over 1980.

Here I must bring up the fact that the FNI credits have been renewed. The increased credits for this title come in particular from credits allotted to the Higher Education Ministry for higher training (500,000,000 francs), from credits for the Public Works Ministry (608,250,000 francs), as well as from intervention credits granted to the Kandadji Dam High Authority and the Hydraulics Ministry.

It is also necessary to state that the credits granted the FNI will include an optional section to be realized, taking into account the increased revenue, the reason for which, I believe, from the point of view of the revenue forecasts, that the 1981 budget is rationally conceived within the traditional concept of the balanced budget, which we considered good management of the public finances.

So much for the general budget.

The BAEMTP is balanced as to income and expenditures at the same level as in 1980, at 1,959,920,000 francs, with, as basic revenue, a transfer from the general budget of 1,236,000,000 francs.

In conclusion I will say that the 1980 budget, rigorously conceived, will be for the entire nation a test of discipline and commitment. An effort is expected on the part of everyone as well as from the fiscal services, which will have to do their best to reach--indeed to surpass--the forecasts; and from all the administrations, which will have to use their allotted credits according to the rules of strict budgetary discipline. Vigilance is more than ever required to prevent fraud and misappropriation of public funds.

The controls exercised by my services will be those required by the situation, that is to say even more severe.

But I know I can count on the good will and public spiritedness of each and every one; as it is true that the budget is everyone's business.

[Planning Minister discusses 1981 budget]

From 16 to 19 September the Council of Ministers studied the 1980-1981 draft budget. And on the 19th it set income and expenditures at 80,624,475,000 francs. Of this sum it decreed 26,000,000,000 for the FNI. This amount is the same as the year before. It represents 32.5 percent of the total budget, compared to 37 percent of the budget at the end of the fiscal year. To understand this FNI, it is necessary to have a certain number of elements as a backdrop. The first is the economic situation, which is one of some austerity, of recession, which the country is going through and is going to continue to go through. The second element to be kept in mind is that after a number of years during which the FNI made significant strides forward, it is beginning to show a stability pause as far as the total amount is concerned.

It is a matter then, in the case of the 1980-1981 FNI, of consolidating the investments realized during the last five years, during which the FNI was practically multiplied by three. In fact the FNI in 1976-1977 was only 8,000,000,000. It is 26,000,000,000 at present.

So it is necessary to consolidate the investments realized on the one hand, and on the other hand it is necessary that the general budget be able to meet the recurrent charges occasioned by previous investments.

Therefore, this explains the 26,000,000,000 total, which is identical in the accounts area. To this must also be added a reason for prudence. As long as future prospects do not seem brilliant, it is not very easy to undertake huge investment operations that, alas, risk not turning out. So it is necessary to consolidate those that have been realized and complete those now in progress.

There are also three characteristics having to do with the FNI: it is an FNI balanced in the three important sectors. By that we mean the social sector, the production sector and the training sector.

The second characteristic of this FNI is that it is divided into two sections: a priority section of 17,829,000,000, or 66.50 percent; and a second section of 8,171,000,000, or 32.50 percent of the total amount.

The third characteristic is that the FNI in the priority section favors the three key sectors I mentioned above (the social, the production sector and the training sector).

Let us take up these characteristics one by one.

The Social Balance

By the social sector we mean Health, Hydraulics, Youth, Sports and Culture, rehabilitation and communications. This wing is programmed for a total of 6,807,500,000, or 25.50 percent of the FNI total.

The Production Sector

Including rural production, industry and commerce and the communication infrastructure, that is to say roads, airports and bridges, this sector is programmed for a total of 6,008,073,000, or 25 percent of the FNI total.

The Training Sector

By this we mean National Education, higher level training (ministry of Higher Education and Research) and professional training. This sector is programmed for an overall sum of 8,409,859,000 francs. This is the most privileged sector, since it represents 32.50 percent of the total FNI amount, compared to 25 percent for each of the other two sectors.

The second characteristic is that the section called the priority section favors the three key sectors I have just listed.

If we take them up in order, the social sector, which is programmed for a total of 6,807,500,000 francs, receives from the priority section 4,957,500,000, or nearly 70 percent.

The second sector, called the production sector, which is programmed for an overall amount of 6,008,073,000, receives from the priority section 4,813,073,000, or 80 percent of its total amount.

Finally, the training sector, which is programmed for 8,409,859,000 francs, receives from the priority section 5,244,859,000 francs, or 63 percent.

The other characteristic of the FNI is that it is chiefly an FNI for consolidating previously realized investments from past FNIs, chiefly investments realized in the production sector, rural development, commerce and industry.

8946

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GOOD RAINFALL, SATISFACTORY HARVEST--This year we have followed the rainfall situation right from the beginning of the rainy season to its end. We were therefore able to forecast a good year. Rainfall constitutes one of the permanent concerns of the head of state, President Seyni Kountche, who has adopted a rational policy of self-sufficiency in food for our country. The current agricultural season is very promising in this regard. In some regions, this year's harvests will surpass those of last year, while in others they will either remain at the level of last year's or be lower. The overall results will, however, be more than satisfactory. But it is not enough to make good harvests; we must also be able to preserve the crops and spread them judiciously throughout the year until the next rainy season. Unfortunately, we have observed that in a year of plenty, there is always the annoying tendency to indulge in all forms of wastefulness. Famine is still raging in some parts of Africa, where mothers sometimes abandon their children because there is no food. Therefore, this is not the time for wastefulness. Let us adopt the policy of the ant, which knows that each grain is a good grain [few words indistinct]. This is why the state has formally forbidden the export of all grains. [Excerpts] [AB061354 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

BOTHA'S ACHIEVEMENTS AS DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 80 p 21

[Article by Jack Vivier "The Armed Forces a Product of Botha's Vision"]

[Text] At the start of 1966 the clouds on the road to the future were getting darker for South Africa. Here and there those MacMillan winds of change sweeping over Africa were reaching storm intensity.

When on 5 April 1966 Minister P. W. Botha became minister of defense the first SWAPO terrorists were already in training camps in Libya and in Russia. Eighteen months later they launched their first attack on Southwest Africa ...and bit the dust.

The army's military equipment was obsolete; the Simonstown Treaty with Britain, on which South Africa was counting for obtaining arms, was being abrogated. Most of the airforce's aircraft had become relics one decade before in other parts of the world and the army was then still bent on selecting youths for drilling and taking part in parades by drawing lots.

Today's armed forces are something which would make any nation proud. They represent a war machine which can unchain so much violence and destruction against any enemy that this alone is sufficient for nipping in the bud any military adventure from neighboring countries across the border.

The airforce's combat planes are formidable. The army has artillery systems and combat methods against which few conventional war efforts could resist and with the small attack boats which the navy is using to guard the coast even the greatest aircraft carriers and fastest destroyers would be sent to the bottom.

Although some of the weapons are imported, today all the systems are dependent on the armed forces and KRYGKOR's [Armaments Corporation] own capabilities. Many of the weapons have been developed and built in South Africa. Today's armed forces have refined the art of warfare and are continuing to do so on a daily basis not only at the border and sometimes in Angola itself, but also in the background, in the inside circles of technological research abroad.

High Point

In his 14 years as minister of defense, Botha made three priceless contributions to the security of the country without which South Africa would not be able to provide self-preservation: a purposeful and well-armed military force, an armaments industry which is not only self-sufficient, but is even exporting arms, and also the national conscription system.

The national conscription system, to which Botha attaches great value today, was undertaken by him during his career as minister of defense. If one looks, from one year to the other, at the high points of the military arming of South Africa and of its people, then 1967 will stand out as the high point.

It was in 1967 that the rearming of South Africa also began in full earnest when the first Super Frelon helicopters arrived in our country. The air force also began to get used to its newest aircraft, the Mirage-3, which replaced the Saber. But at that time there were indications that the sources of foreign armaments were drying up and in 1968 the legislation, establishing the Armaments Board and Armaments Corporation, was passed. The production of our own armaments, as Botha had envisaged, began in full earnest.

In 1969 the navy launched its first submarine in Toulon, France, and in the year that followed the first South Africans underwent training in France.

In 1971 the Civilian Defense College for Women was opened at George and at the same time Botha announced South Africa's own surface-to-air missile--the Kaktus.

Tests

In 1973, the South African Defense College was established in Pretoria and the Silvermine Communication System in Simonstown was put into operation. Already 10,000 ships and planes have made use of the Silvermine facility for traveling all around the globe.

The attack in Angola (a bit of military history which is still being discussed in South Africa and in international politics) began in 1975 and came to an end in the following year. For the armed forces this was an expensive experience and also an opportunity to test its steel.

The year 1977 marked the beginning of a defense bonus plan in which several million rand were allotted for weapons development.

Since then a public announcement was made concerning South Africa's newest and most dreaded weapon: a G5 155 mm cannon having a striking range over a distance which cannot be bettered by any other cannon; the 127 mm artillery rocket system--a new weapon with great destructive power; a navy missile which can wipe out a target behind the horizon before there is time to get out of its path; also a class of attack boats which, despite their apparent light weight, can deliver a murderous blow against ships at sea or even targets on land.

Besides these, there are several weapons, having a tremendous punch, which are still on the list of secrets.

Even the soldier himself has not been neglected and besides the fact that that he is equipped with the R4 rifle Botha and his team of officers in the top leadership of the armed forces saw to it that the surgeon general's section became a self-integrated unit and this had visible success.

Tied Together

In the most recent attack on SWAPO bases in Angola, when SWAPO terrorists were cut down in their underground shelters, the personnel of the surgeon general were actually present everywhere. Not one single soldier who did not die in battle succumbed to his wounds. In each case, a wounded soldier was taken to a well-equipped hospital where he had doctors and nurses at his side and this in less than 60 minutes after he was wounded. This is an achievement which can be equalled only by a few armed forces of the world.

There is, however, another area in which the contributions made by Botha are of inestimable value: When the attack on SWAPO began, inspired soldiers of every racial group were there. Ever since he became minister of defense the Cape's Colored Corps was established, the Indian Training Base was expanded and black soldiers streamed to join the 21st Battalion. Botha had succeeded in tying together men of every racial group in the country into a team of fighters which is very difficult to surpass.

Another of Botha's achievements was that he was able to take the people with him at all times. A special section was set up made up of competent individuals qualified in communicating with the public.

Being in touch with the media, Botha has kept the country informed at all times. In turn the people have helped him and the chief of the armed forces, Gen Magnus Malan, to identify points of friction and to eliminate them.

Asset

After 14 years in the hard chair of the minister of defense, one would expect Botha to feel sadness in taking leave of his position and he does.

"Of course I feel sadness," he said yesterday. "I spent my best years there, but I will not be breaking my ties there. I am still chairman of the Board of State Security and as such I have a lot to do with them."

As he looks back on the road which the armed forces have traveled for the past 14 years, Botha realizes that this is now a lot more than the army which drilled; it is now an army which fights.

"The armed forces have actually become fighting services and are representative of South African patriotism, good national relations and of a united will for helping to insure the security of our country and helping to establish stability."

"In addition, this has gone hand-in-hand with the expansion of the armaments industry which is a proud achievement for South Africa."

In referring to the conscription system, Botha stated that this has been a great asset for South Africa. "If we had not had a national conscription system we would not have attained the heights which we have reached today. Our youth has profited greatly by military service, not only in its mutual relations, but also in its cultural relations and in its disposition toward its country."

When Botha became minister of defense in 1966 the new commander of the South-west Africa Command had just come into his office. He was Brigadier Magnus Malan, now General Malan, who in October will be hanging up his cap as chief of the armed forces in order to assume his place in the chair of the minister of defense.

7964

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BOTHA ADVISES POLITICAL BUT NOT ECONOMIC SEPARATION

Capetown - DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Development Collaboration"]

[Text At the Transvaal Congress of the Nationalist Party [NP] Prime Minister P. W. Botha gave an indication of the kind of broad course of policy the government is following in connection with the future development of the black regions of South Africa. It follows the way set for the Constellation of Nations in thinking and is directed toward practical economic development.

The prevailing thought which Botha passed to the congress is that the development of the black national states cannot take place separately from the rest of the country. This is the reason why he used the compound word "development-collaboration" to show what he meant.

Previously the NP's development plans for the black areas entailed detached entities, but long ago it became clear that it is impossible to talk about separate economies; the South African economy is too much of an inseparable unit for this. Now, apparently partly on the basis of the findings and recommendations from investigations, the prime minister has decided that a new strategy is necessary for the development of black regions.

Botha calls this regionally based "development collaboration" and this must take into account the fact that consolidation of black homelands has limited possibilities. As he himself put it, because it is not a realistic thing to "give away" the whole of South Africa for the sake of creating viable black states, it is rather necessary to give thought to regional development which will embrace parts of the black states and growth points in white areas.

Besides the already existing growth points, it will be necessary to proceed with the creation of a number of new regional growth points "astride" the borders between white and black areas, so that natural economic growth will progress not only on one side of the border, but also cover the black regions. Thus Botha hopes to create a more balanced development pattern which will benefit not only the growing metropolitan regions but also the adjacent black regions.

In order for this plan to succeed it will be necessary to have one or another form of collaboration between white and black political entities and this presupposes that the entire constellation idea must also be coupled to an economic basis.

Such a program of collaboration will make great demands on the country's development resources and on its economic capabilities and the taxpayers will be feeling the effects on their purses. But it is hardly possible to think of a better point in time for starting this in view of the fact that South Africa stands on the crest of a wave of prosperity.

T964

CSO: 4408

POSSIBILITY FOR BOTHA VISIT TO FRANCE SEEN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Paris -- The far-reaching reshuffle in the South African government, with emphasis on the inclusion of liberals, may help pave the way for an official visit to France by South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha, according to what diplomatic observers stated here yesterday.

The last time a South African prime minister visited Europe was in 1972 when John Vorster went to Portugal, Spain, France and Switzerland and conducted talks with France's Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Gaullist

In his capacity as minister of defense, Botha visited France regularly along with Gen Magnus Malan. He has established new ties with two of the foremost Gaullists: the former minister of finance, Michel Debre, and Premier Messmer.

This high-level close relationship suffered serious damage because of the storm over the Biko affair and the consequences of the Rhodes scandal.

"It appears that Mr Botha has never yet had any luck ever since he became prime minister," This is what a French diplomat said yesterday. "It has been impossible for France to invite him to Paris. However, if he can show the world that he has a new kind of government then this will become a possibility."

Multiracialism

General Malan enjoys great regard here, because of the fact that he supports multiracialism in the armed forces.

Nobody believes that Mr Botha is on the road of a military dictatorship as predicted by writer Andre Brink when he held a series of lectures here some time ago.

France does not say more about its ties with South Africa, but these become clear in times of crises, such as the present attacks by fishermen, when it became known that South African ships and cargoes were also being affected.

In the meantime, it has been learned that France is playing an active role as a member of the five western countries concerned with the independence of Southwest Africa. There are even reports that France is in favor of a Paris conference on Southwest Africa and that Botha will be invited to attend it.

7064

USCIB 4438

COMMENTARIES ON CONSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS, TRENDS OF THINKING

Constitutional Accommodations

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 80 p 8

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Confederation Now Requires Attention First"]

[Text] People should not be throwing their hands up in the air when the government experiences resistance in its negotiations with other population groups.

The following sort of reactions are clearly audible: All the talking is not going to bring us any results; our patience is running short; the black and colored leaders' obstinate rejection of the government's proposals shows that confrontation is the only alternative.

Negotiations over basic matters such as a constitutional order or structures for collaboration invariably turn out to be a slow process lasting even decades. In this process there will be seasons, setbacks, breakthroughs and marking time.

Obstructive

There are many things in South Africa which are exceptionally obstructive in such negotiations. These are: the race factor, the absence of actual trust and consensus, differences in the basic political points of departure and expectations -- just to mention a few.

The merits of the present government lie in the fact that impasses are forced open, that talks (on very extensive and intensive scales) are undertaken and that much purposeful work is being done in the negotiation machinery.

The P. W. Botha regime is evidently unafraid of making choices and in getting rid of other traditional choices when this has become necessary.

In considering the situation, last week's negotiations with the homelands leaders and this week's negotiations with the colored leaders have resulted in several full steps ahead.

In this respect, the following stand has been taken with regard to the negotiations:

It is a good thing that the prime minister has once more stated expressly that he is not considering appointing representatives of the black community to the Presidential Council.

This is not just a case of petulance or obstinacy. If the government were to do so then this would be an admission that we are on the road to a unitary state of one man, one vote for one parliament. How could this be otherwise? The Presidential Council will continue to be (among other things) a consultative body for a South African constitution. If the black people were to be invited to be full time cobuilders in this workshop then the line would be drawn by the fact that they have independent territorial authorities. The Nationalist Party's policy is that of independent national states which as component parts could form a federation, but should certainly not be whipped together into a single state.

Congresses

Membership in the Presidential Council is that sort of whipping together. Even if conditions were set for such a membership (and, moreover, how could this be done?), this would still turn out to be the ABC of a development to a fully integrated state.

No one should think that the black leaders and their advisors do not realize this, for this is probably one of the reasons for their sustained pressure for a seat in the council.

There are those people of ours (and even many of them) who think that the government is narrow minded in sticking to the so-called procedural point of no black seats in the Presidential Council and are prodding the government to make radical policy changes.

If the Nationalist Party would then shift from its policy of black states and a confederation structure between them and the republic it would have to, first of all, make it expressly known to the congress and to the voters before it could take steps in turning the Presidential Council into a sort of national convention of all groups.

Hope

But what if the Presidential Council is immobilized by a countrywide boycott by coloreds, black leaders and progressives?

Well then, I still believe we should persevere with this matter. But there is a condition tied to this and that is that the black people with their own collaboration and accord be accommodated satisfactorily into the entire constitutional process.

This (the satisfactory accommodation of black people in the constitutional council) will determine the Presidential Council's success or its total failure.

I have great hope for this kind of accommodation.

The government has managed wisely in giving up the establishment of a black council side by side with the Presidential Council. It is regrettable that the black leaders of the national states did not wish to make use of this opportunity. Things should have worked out to their advantage.

Yet progress was made as a result of the decision that further consultations shall take place between the government and black leaders so that an acceptable consultation machinery can be created jointly.

The Machinery

It is certain that expert attention by specialists in this field will be given to the matter of how the machinery will be created and of what it must consist.

What is clear is that priorities will probably have to be rearranged.

What I mean is that with respect to the black people the constitutional order must first be drafted in its broadest framework before the Presidential Council can deal with its agenda fruitfully.

What we are at present referring to as a confederation must attain a very clear form. Only if there is common agreement over the following things: Joint control by blacks and whites, common citizenship, a "confederal parliament" and the division and connection of political powers by its component parts... only then can we give attention to the present parliament and to the matter of how to jointly accommodate the coloreds the Asians and the whites.

Trends of Thinking

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] Lately the Afrikaner has been more tolerant with respect to new political thinking. This is indicative of political maturity, because if a people is put before final questioning it will be forced to make choices whether it likes it or not.

Openmindedness as against closemindedness, this is putting the crux of this article in simplistic form, because both ideas are equivocal.

In South Africa, there are political concepts which are so widely open that they have become confused concepts. But there are also unbelievably tightly shut concepts.

But open and shut concepts could also have positive significance and it is in this sense that I want to use this.

Fit and Weigh

I take it that among the good closed concepts you [the reader] come up with certain political points of departure and in your way of thinking you try to serve these points of departure. For example in your political theory and practice clinging to facts such as these: All nations in South Africa are minority groups with respect to each other, suppression of one or more groups by the political power is untenable, and self-determination of each group is the test for every political solution...this sort of "close-mindedness" in political thinking is healthy and necessary.

Among the openminded concepts which are good I consider, for instance, such things as being dynamic and creative in politics; I think that blind alleys must be broken through by new political perspectives and that political change can even imply improvement even of certain previously ideal settings.

Openmindedness thus still has a framework - a political philosophy. However, this is an energetic thing, ready to keep thinking, to keep on measuring and to fit and to weigh.

Openmindedness recognizes policy failures and perseveres in the search for solutions.

Solutions

This is a flexible way of thinking which can bend without being uprooted.

The following notations are being presented with respect to these aspects of openminded political thinking:

The average Afrikaner has become more tolerant with respect to new political thinking. In comparison with a year or so ago, there is even a readiness to look at our political problems straight in the eye and to consider various possible solutions, however relative this may be.

There is openmindedness about homelands consolidation, abolition of discrimination, black trade unions, equal training, wages and job opportunities, open business areas in cities, permanency of the urban blacks and their self-government, the sharing of various facilities and opportunities between races (thus increased racial contacts in South African society), the necessity for a new constitution which will be an expression of racial association and co-responsibility in decisionmaking, the practice of mutual consultation, deliberation, negotiation and compromise over a joint political future.

There is also openmindedness about many other political realities.

Liberate

What has then happened to make openmindedness more acceptable?

This points to political maturity. If a person or a people are confronted with final questions, choices must be made whether they like it or not.

The finality of our situation in Southern Africa is fast liberating us Afrikaners from wishful thinking, from eye blinds, the convenient way of least resistance and from the old hiding place of postponement and hoping that the long road of (political) evolution will be good enough to take care of us.

There are many blessings in this new openmindedness. This stimulates initiative. It restores the readiness to consider various expedients. This is safer, because through this openmindedness one stays in a stipulative position, in the stream of things; one maintains a presence in politics.

Political openmindedness takes courage and is something that you undertake for the sake of your people, because you venture outside the lager and thus your people will not end up with their backs against the wall.

The People

We owe this openmindedness and frankness about our future to specific persons, among others, those to whom we can refer by name--not necessarily in order of importance.

The many scholars--learned and expert professionals--who have led the Afrikaner in their official and unofficial capacities through research, presentation of points of views, publications and meetings.

The many investigation committees or commissions which have emerged: Previously the Erika Theron Commission, now the Wiehahn, Schiebusch, and this week the Office of Economic Research (BENSO) in the matter of collaboration and development, its frank report on facts and choices about the homelands. We could give a long list of those working groups which have opened up our way of thinking.

Certain politicians, among whom P. W. Botha is certainly the key person with his style of governing built upon extensive consultations, good management and realism, who seeks solutions instead of dwelling on problem presentation, he and certain members of the cabinet and chief officials have contributed to the shift in the Afrikaner way of thinking.

Afrikaner political journalism has made a demonstrable contribution by being the forum for political discussion among Afrikaners.

Of course closeminded thinking is still strongly entrenched and closeminded people are even very active in planning, spreading suspicion, engaging in quarrelsomeness and devising ways on how they can take over meetings such as congresses, associations and faculties.

The battle for ideas and political philosophies is still far from over among Afrikaners. However, good openmindedness now has the lead and evidently it will have more of it with each year's forward march.

SOUTH AFRICA

APPEAL MADE TO SAVE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 80 p 18

[Dawie's Column: "From My Political Pen"]

[Text] So now the Presidential Council is settling down, on the one hand, with the hope that this, the most important constitutional measure since 1910, will succeed and, on the other, with boycott noises and destructive criticism from the official opposition and progressive-minded newspapers making harsh noises to the ears.

Nobody knows with certainty what the Presidential Council is going to achieve. At best, this can lead to the greatest positive revolution in the relations with the coloreds which the country has ever seen. Already this represents the furthest progress ever made on the road of constitutional reconciliation.

At worst, the entire undertaking can fail despite honest intentions. There are destructive forces at work ("wreckers" as Japie Basson calls them) which will do anything to prevent the Nationalist Party government from coming to a compromise with the colored groups.

The choice for whites and coloreds, whether or not they are politically aware people, is clear. Therefore, even at this stage, it is not too late to appeal to all concerned to take a new look at their points of view.

The Presidential Council is not a perfect instrument, but it offers a chance for peaceful coexistence such as South Africa has never had before. At least this represents a starting point. Why then should not anybody who has a contribution to make not do so?

Not Correct

Those who want to see the proposal for a black council abandoned are now conducting, with renewed vigor, the propaganda that the millions of black people (the majority of the population) will not be recognized. The impression exists that the Presidential Council, namely, the constitutional committee, will have no contacts with the blacks until the time and while another official body in place of the black council is set up.

Such an assumption is not correct. The fact that the black council is not going to be set up does not make a bit of difference about the right of the constitutional committee to negotiate with the black people. That right is not affected in the least.

The Presidential Council, or a committee it selects, can consult any black person or organization. This means that it can get the urban blacks involved or it can negotiate with a homeland government or whomever it happens to be.

Mandela

It will be possible to confer with Mandela if he is willing to work for peace. No one will be excluded from collaboration and this simply goes to show how false is the propaganda to the effect that the blacks will be completely ignored.

The question, of course, is whether anybody such as Mandela would be willing to throw in his weight. It is just the point that radical elements do not want to hear anything about peaceful consultations. They want confrontation.

Joining ranks with these elements are those who engage in propaganda in favor of boycotts and who want to do everything in their power to stop the government's peace effort from succeeding. More and more the dividing line in South Africa is being drawn between the peaceseekers and the conflict-makers.

If Dawie could try to look ahead then it would seem to him that the constitutional committee will first of all be tasked with working out the constitutional arrangement for whites, coloreds and Asians. All the groups having an interest in this will be represented.

However, its task will be going further. It will have to look at a broader order of things in which blacks and their national states will be involved. This could take the form of a confederation and when this stage is reached the blacks will also have to present their opinions.

Likewise they will have to have a say about other forms of collaboration such as a states council and a constellation of states. They are already doing this.

Wreckers

It is clear that there are good prospects for an entirely new situation of relationship in this country and in southern Africa. But to a great degree this will depend on the measure of consensus which will be reached and the crux of the situation lies in this point.

As difficult as the task is, there are individuals and organizations who create the impression that they will not overlook anything in trying to prevent any success from being achieved. The thing which will have to be decided in the final instance is whether the builders or the wreckers will get the upper hand.

MILITARY TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS ANNOUNCED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria -- The promotion of nine generals and flag officers was announced here yesterday by Gen Magnus Malan, the chief of the armed forces, in the name of Minister of Defense P. W. Botha.

Maj Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, who is stepping down from his position as commanding general of the Southwest Africa Command, will follow Lt Gen Constand Viljoen as chief of the army. He will be accepting the position on 7 October, when General Viljoen becomes chief of the armed forces; he is being promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Three other major generals namely: R. F. Holtzhausen, P. W. van der Westhuisen and W. J. Berg will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant general on 1 December.

Retiring

Maj Gen Holtzhausen was recently appointed chief of staff (Personnel) to replace Lt Gen Gert Boshoff who will be retiring in January of next year.

Five other persons are being promoted to the ranks of general and admiral. Brigadier A. P. Roux, the commander of the Airforce Training Command, has been appointed deputy chief of staff (Personnel).

Commodore A. P. Putter, commander of the Natal Fleet Command, becomes deputy chief of staff (Intelligence). Brigadier J. M. Crafford, deputy quartermaster general, becomes deputy chief of staff (Finances).

Brigadier J. M. Meiring, commander of the Witwatersrand Command, becomes chief of staff of the army (Logistics). Brigadier M. J. du Plessis, commander of the Orange Free State Command, becomes army inspector general.

Navy

As of 1 January the officers will be promoted to the rank of major general. Commodore Putter will have the same rank of scout admiral.

Two generals are being transferred, namely: Maj Gen J. F. van Rensburg, who has been appointed deputy chief of staff (Operations), and Maj Gen P. Pretorius, who becomes deputy chief of staff (Personnel).

Gen Geldenhuis, who becomes chief of the army, is one of the most popular senior officers in the armed forces and is loved by the entire population of Southwest Africa, according to a report from our office in Windhoek.

"He is a soldier's soldier, or should I say a soldier's general." This is what one of his senior officers told DIE BURGER yesterday.

In referring to him, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the retiring general administrator, stated: "General Geldenhuis is one of the sharpest intellects with whom I have yet collaborated. He is an excellent team builder and an outstanding planner. He has demonstrated a special sensitivity for the political circumstances in the country and has played a leading role in the diplomatic field especially in negotiating with the United Nations."

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CSO: 4408

ACTIVITIES OF CONVENTIONAL WARFARE SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Andre de Kock: "They are Ready for Action for Peace"]

[Text] The word Lohatiha means "salt bush." This is also the name of a little town in Northwest Cape Province and the area where the South African Army's show school in conventional warfare is conducted.

It is extremely difficult to give a narrative about the men of the army's combat school from the salt bushes. The more or less 110,000 hectares which cover the school's area are covered with bush and the dust which is being kicked up daily by hordes of tanks, Ratel vehicles and armored cars during a never-ending war against the imaginary enemy of Antisa. The entire area is pale with the dust.

The combat school was set up in 1977, when the decision was made to separate insurgency training from training in conventional warfare. There arose a requirement for an area large enough for the use of live ammunition and realistic war exercises with armored vehicles and it was discovered that the environment around Lohatiha was just the thing.

Brigadier Frans van den Berg, the commander of the combat school, emphasized that the main objective of the center is advanced training in conventional warfare for the Permanent Force.

In addition, promotion courses for officers and brushup courses for members of the Permanent Force are being offered on a regular basis.

Enemy

When the course candidates show up for their 30-day visit, they are first given an orientation course on the use of the various weapons and equipment and thereafter they are given combat training which reaches its climax in large-scale war games against an imaginary enemy known as Antisa.

Although the school has now existed for just 3 years, construction work on the various facilities is progressing so fast that the entire base will be completed by the end of 1982 and will have a railroad station and a rugby field.

Plans are now being devised to provide training at the combat school for members of the Cape Colored Corps in due course of time.

During the recent war games against Antisa, in which members of the press were present, it became clear that training at the combat school compares favorably with the best in the world. Observers, who attended a previous exercise, were apparently impressed especially with the speed with which our soldiers were able to move through thick bush in their locally designed Ratel vehicles.

Even the night operations which have been undertaken at the combat school speak for themselves as an example of our army's effectiveness. According to Brigadier Van den Berg the emphasis on night operations has shifted to such an extent during the past 2 years that 50 percent of all attacks on camps and installations are being conducted in darkness when the enemy is perforce unable to maintain its usual level of effectiveness.

Prepared

The work of the combat school's engineer corps is also of the highest order. During the latest exercises the press was able to see how an engineering platoon set up a 30-meter steel bridge across a river in just 53 minutes and thereafter pulled it down in even less time.

The school's motto: Si vis pacem para bellum (If you want peace, prepare for war) seems to be very appropriate. The combat school sees to it that the army is excellently prepared for war in the area of conventional warfare.

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CSO: 4408

TREURNICHT REASSERTS RIGHTS FOR SEPARATE GROUPS

Capetown DIE BINGER in Afrikaans 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Pretoria -- The Nationalist Party's NP approach is neither liberal nor conservative. The road ahead is and must be that of equilibrium, friendly and justifiable nationalism. This is what Dr Andries Treurnicht, minister of public works and tourism and also leader of the Transvaal NP, said here in Pretoria last night.

Minister Treurnicht who officially opened the NP Congress stated that the party cannot abandon separate development as its course of policy. "We cannot yield to the demands of certain 'friends' of South Africa whose friendship entails the condition that we must give up separate development. No nation with self-respect will let itself be blackmailed by this kind of friendship."

Free

Minister Treurnicht said that a nation cannot be free--also politically free--without a healthy community life of its own. This supposes one's own residential areas, schools, relaxation facilities, clubs and associations.

It is, therefore, a fatal mistake to propagandize mixed residential quarters and schools. Newspapers which are advocating this and claim to be nationalistically minded are out of step. It is therefore wrong to want to compress the education of all peoples into one department.

"Here is the reason why I place emphasis on this: If one people loses its voice with respect to its living space and its social institutions, then its political voice, if not already lost, is barely more than an empty shell and this is not what any of our people would welcome...and much less our nation."

Minister Treurnicht said that the question was put to him as to whether the Transvaal Congress is going to be a political divide. It is clear that people are expecting a message to be forthcoming from the congress and that the course for the road ahead must be shown.

"There are those who expect the NP to choose an enlightened course; clearly this means only one thing, namely, the liberalization of our policy."

"There are others who are so conservative that they are in no condition at all to bring about renewal. Neither of these two groups can be of guidance to us."

The NP's approach is neither liberal nor conservative. The road ahead is and must be that of equilibrium, friendly and justifiable nationalism--a white nationalism side by side with other nationalism in South Africa.

Power Struggle

Minister Treurnicht stated that if South Africa wants to get stuck in a unitary state for the various races, nations and groups then the same power struggle will be unchained which has shaken the foundations of many African countries and cost millions of human lives.

"We cannot afford to engage in an experiment of multiracial integration or consociation policy, for this will result in the political downfall of our people and we will not be able to recover it. We can make this mistake only once in South Africa, for then this will be Ichabod."

Minister Treurnicht said that a political plan aimed at political and social coalescence of whites and blacks is not acceptable to the whites. The Progressive Federal Party's effort at tearing down the national or popularly conceived policy is absolutely rejectable.

Radical

The lesson which South Africa must indeed learn from Zimbabwe is that successful power sharing between "radically different people" is an unrealizable dream, whether it be established immediately, in good time or too late.

The Transvaal NP leader stated that negotiations with other groups or peoples cannot nor shall not be rejected or prevented.

A policy of hate, enmity and confrontation ought not be pursued. We should not let ourselves be polarized towards inimical power groups. Separation of power can take place on the basis of mutual help, respect and deliberations. So stated Minister Treurnicht.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPERT SPEAKS ON ENERGY CAPABILITIES, EDUCATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] South Africa has accumulated so much oil that in a crisis it will be able to hold out longer than any other country which has also accumulated oil, according to a statement made in Capetown yesterday by SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation] Chairman D. P. de Villiers.

De Villiers was delivering the dedication speech for the Cape's TECHNIKON and stated that it has not yet been necessary for South Africa to use one drop of the oil it has accumulated despite the problems being experienced by the oil-importing countries due, among other things, to the Iranian revolution.

Tests conducted regularly indicate that the quality of the stored oil is not being affected in any way.

The country is importing less than one-fourth of its energy sources, while Europe is dependent on importing 63 percent of its energy requirements and Japan must import 76 percent of its oil. South Africa finds itself in this favorable position because actually no oil is being used for the generation of electricity and also because South Africa is a world leader in the area of producing oil from coal.

Rest of the World

It is for this reason that South Africa's per capita production of electricity is about 76 percent more than the rest of the world. With only 6.5 percent of Africa's population 60 percent of Africa's electricity is generated here in South Africa.

If this country wants to maintain its leading position in Africa and remain competitive with the other industrial countries it must be ready to adapt to changing conditions.

De Villiers pointed to the challenge in the area of work force utilization and said that the role of education is of great importance.

The gigantic range of the tasks of education for the following 30 years is not always realized. The facilities which will have to be created for the black population are dwarfing the efforts which will be required for other population groups, said De Villiers.

Graduates

Last year there were 50,000 white graduates in the country as against 4,300 coloreds, 5,500 Indians and 14,000 blacks. In 30 years, these figures will be: 59,000 whites, 30,000 coloreds, 17,000 Indians and 306,000 blacks.

Whether or not these projections are going to turn out to be accurate is not important. What is at stake is that education priority will have to be revised drastically in the years ahead and that the utilization of the work force, with respect to the various races, will be entirely different from the present pattern toward the end of the century.

De Villiers stated that the changes in the thinking of employers and organized labor should be taking place at a much faster pace than they are taking place today.

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SOUTH AFRICA

OIL EXPLORATION CORPORATION CONTINUES PROSPECTING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Port Elizabeth -- SOEKOR [Oil Exploration Corporation] is now sinking two bore holes at sea, one near Mosselbaai, where in the past encouraging signs of gas and oil have been found, and the other in the west coast.

According to a spokesman of SOEKOR's main office in Johannesburg the SEDCO K-bore began sinking a bore hole at sea near Mosselbaai on 21 July. It is expected that it will take 20 more days to complete the bore hole.

There are no signs of oil thus far.

The same is true for the bore hole on the west coast where the SEDCO 708 bore will probably keep on working for another month. Both of these are strictly routine bore holes. Encouraging signs of oil and gas were found in previous bore holes in both regions, but never in economically exploitable quantities.

A bore hole which was sunk near Mosselbaai last year engendered high hopes that oil was to be found in economically exploitable quantities. The hole provided the first actual sign of oil-bearing sandstone. Oil did indeed appear on the surface, but still not to such a point that there could be talk of production.

According to the spokesman 8 out of about 12 holes already sunk in this region produced signs of gas and oil.

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CSM 4406

BRIEFS

ALTERNATIVE FUEL RESEARCH--Johannesburg -- South Africa and Brazil are the world's foremost countries in the area of research on alternative fuel sources according to a statement made here by Prof H. Heitland, chief of research at Volkswagen-Brazil. Professor Heitland, who was addressing the symposium on the Challenges of the Eighties stated that 400 cars which use alcohol as fuel are being produced daily in Brazil. Speaking on the same subject, Prof R. Dutkiewicz of the Energy Research Institute of the University of Capetown, stated that the utilization of methanol in cars can fill a great gap in the procurement of energy. He said that the relatively simple modification which must be made in an engine, so as to make it possible for it to burn methanol, and the cost (about 10 to 15 rand) renders methanol one of the most attractive alternatives. While in the future coal will be playing an increasingly important role in South African energy procurement, dependency on imported petroleum products will be decreasing for strategic and economic reasons. The most important alternatives for petroleum are oil from coal, ethanol, methanol, battery-driven vehicles and vegetable oils. Research has shown that alcohol (ethanol and methanol) are the most attractive of these, stated Professor Dutkiewicz. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 80 p 15] 7964

CISKEI TROOPS TO BORDER -- King Williamstown -- The Ciskei will be the first national state to send its inhabitants to fight along with South African soldiers, the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said yesterday. He was addressing the Ciskei Business Association Conference at Zwelitsha in this vicinity. He said that Ciskei has sent 72 recruits to Hammarskraal to be trained as policemen. After they completed the training, they received paramilitary training. Reverend Xaba also said that two of these will be trained as police lecturers and the rest will be doing border duty. The 70 men will be welcomed in Ciskei Sunday and they will be starting border duty on the first week of next month. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 80 p 10] 7964

CSO: 4408

SIGNIFICANCE OF PARTY SPECIAL SESSION STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UNURU in Swahili 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The special general meeting of the party is beginning its session in the city of Dar es Salaam today. This session has final responsibility in the party, and it is special because it has been called for the special work of selecting the name of the individual who will stand in the election for President of the Republic of Tanzania to be held 26 October, this year.

This session today is unique in the political development of our country, because this session is the first of the Revolutionary Party [CCM] confronted by the major task of selecting the name of the individual who will stand in the election for President of our Republic. After this historic session and as a result of its decision, our country will be in the midst of the confusion of the election of the President who will lead this nation for the period of the next 5 years.

The next election for President is simultaneous with the election for members of the National Assembly, which also will help to lead the government for the period of the next 5 years. The importance of selecting the individual who will stand in the election for President of the United Republic makes today's session have major work and significance in the life and development of our nation. The individual who will be made to stand by the party as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in the coming election will be the first person to have been given this big burden under the CCM.

But along with the burden of the work of this session, its decision to select the name of the individual who will stand in the election of the President will strengthen the procedure established by the party concerning the election. The work of this session in selecting the individual who will stand in the next election is not the work of robbing the citizens of the freedom and right to select the leader whom they want. On the contrary, the work of this session is to make clear and stress the freedom and right which the citizens of Tanzania have to select the chief leader of this country.

The main objective of the party session like the one today is not to reduce the level of implementation of democratic theory in our country. This special session will not only maintain and defend the regulations which were established by the party statutes concerning the election of the President of our Republic, but also expand and develop the basis for the implementation of democracy in our country.

This general meeting of the nation, in accordance with the party statutes, is attended by 10 representatives who were selected by the general meeting of every district: representatives from every association which is led by the party; one from every region in mainland Tanzania and the islands; all members of the national executive committee; all district secretaries; all district chairmen; members of the council of representatives in the islands; who were members of the last National Assembly; and the party chairman and his deputy.

It is obvious that the general meeting of the party represents the masses, consisting of the peasants and workers of this country. But along with this fact, this general meeting which will be held is [for the purpose] of making recommendations only of the name of the individual who will stand in the election for the seat of the President of Tanzania. This final decision is left in the hands of the masses of Tanzania. This means [and] we say that the work which will be done by this session is to show the right and freedom which the Tanzanians have to select the country's leader.

The success of this special general meeting will be the success of all members of this meeting who will receive this major task. Their sagacity and capability will enable us to obtain a candidate who is suitable for leading the country and taking part fully with the citizens in developing our young nation. There is no doubt that the responsibility which will be fulfilled by the members of today's meeting, will be fulfilled on behalf of all members of the CCM and for the nation's benefit.

We welcome all members of the general meeting and wish them good work during this special session.

CSO: 4407

MUGABE REJECTS SOVIET MARXIST MODEL

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe by Ruth Link]

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER Robert Mugabe recognises many people in Zimbabwe are frightened of the word Marxist. "They see in it all the evil behind the system in Russia. But no, that's not what we have in mind." Mr Mugabe made this frank comment in a recent interview published in the Swedish magazine, *Contact*, which is published under the auspices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and SIDA (the Swedish International Development Authority).

Some of the questions put to Mr Mugabe by the editor of *Contact*, Ruth Link, and his answers were:

Q. Along what principles do you envision Zimbabwe evolving?

Our only model for Zimbabwe is Zimbabwe. True, we have certain Marxist principles. People are frightened of the word — they see in it all the evil behind the system in Russia. But no, that's not what we have in mind.

We have in mind the common togetherness. The fact that people must work together and derive benefits, you see, which will be equitably distributed. The notion that there shouldn't be any exploitation of man by man. We also combine that with our own African traditions.

Shona traditions of land ownership, and Christian principles, too, of love and charity. And at the end of the day, we have what we believe to be our own brand of socialism. Not a system which is the blueprint of the Soviet Union.

Q. Zambia and Mozambique are very dependent on South Africa, as of course, Rhodesia has been. How do you plan to decrease that dependence?

One, by ensuring that we become as productive as possible in as many fields as possible, and instead of becoming a market for South African goods, become a supplier. Why not develop our various enterprises here, selling to as wide a market as possible,

both to the north and south of us. Many African countries want our goods sold on their markets. They are not yet in a position to bring about import substitution by production.

They still import goods from as far afield as France, Germany, Britain and so on. Some of those goods we can produce very easily here. And if we can expand our manufacturing capacity we could very easily deprive the Western countries of their market in Africa. Very few countries are poised now for secondary industrial development in Africa. Very, very few.

Q. What in your opinion will the liberation of Zimbabwe mean for your neighbours?

I think our liberation and independence, which is bound to be followed by greater economic independence, is obviously going to benefit the neighbouring countries. Now that sanctions have been lifted, and Botswana, and Zambia and Zaire, for that matter, can use our railway system to get their goods either to South African ports or to Mozambican ports.

Malawi, too, is able to enter into harmonious relations with us. So, in terms of their economic positions, I think they will tend to rely more on us than on South Africa. Of course we will enjoy replacing South Africa as the main source of economic supplies for Zambia and Botswana.

Q. At the moment, there's no mistake, it — you're a national hero in this country, especially among

your ZANU supporters. Shall we one day see your picture, as we do Nyerere's and Kaunda's, in all the offices and workplaces in the country?

(Laughter). Well, that's really a question of how the people decide and what they want to do.

Q. Are we going to see an open, critical press as in the Western democracies, or ...

Yes, sure. This you'll see, quite a lot of open criticism in the press. I'm for the freedom of the press, really, freedom of expression. At the same time I would want to see impartiality and objectivity on the part of the press.

Q. Without the help of countries like Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, it would have been very difficult to carry out your liberation struggle. Can you refuse the same help to your comrades in South Africa?

Ah, well! Now when Mozambique and Tanzania assisted us, they were naturally carrying out their responsibility in respect of us and in respect of the whole of the African continent, in the context of the OAU.

Now we have not refused as such to carry out our responsibility in the context of the OAU. In the OAU we are prepared politically and diplomatically and morally to give assistance, and even materially contribute, if we can, to the Liberation Fund.

But, of course, there are certain steps we cannot take, and certain other matters we cannot do. If we were to provide bases here for South African guerrillas — well, you know that would be provoking South Africa into destroying us.

Why should we take action that is destructive of that which we have achieved, and which would make it even more difficult for the South African fighters to achieve their own goal? And so, it's just the recognition of realities. Of what is possible and what is not possible. But we will continue to support them politically and diplomatically as much as possible.

Q. What do you think Sweden and other European countries can do in that respect to ease that situation?

Continue to campaign against apartheid. I think we've got to denounce it all over, it isn't human. That, I think, all countries which espouse humanitarian principles should be able to do. And continue to assist the South African liberation movements in relation to their humanitarian needs, just as Sweden has assisted us all along.

I know Sweden will not raise arms for them. They will raise food, they will raise medicines, they will raise clothing, and of course, they will actively support the struggle in the international fora such as the United Nations and so on — all of the utmost importance.

MUGABE DEFENDS ONE-PARTY STATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

BY virtue of the ZANU (PF) majority in Parliament there was already a one-party state in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Senate this week.

During a take note motion on Government policy on Thursday, Mr Mugabe compared the present one-party situation to that which existed under the Rhodesian Front.

"We allow democracy, the Rhodesian Front did not. We are legal. The RF was illegal. We have no detention camps yet, and we do not arrest people for differing politically from us."

The Prime Minister took issue with those who said a one-party system was not democratic.

"A one-party system can really be very democratic; it depends entirely, of course, on who are at the head of that one party."

Democracy could exist within the sphere of one party if that party was democratic. There could be election candidates fielded not just by the party but by other groups within the party. Some could stand as independents, Mr Mugabe said.

He said Rhodesia had not been as democratic as Tanzania.

"Tanzania is a very democratic State indeed. Criticism is allowed within the party and there is freedom to contribute at various levels of the branches of the party, at the branch level or the village level, and the decisions go up to the central committee, and the people's fears and concerns are taken into account."

Mr Mugabe repeated an earlier undertaking that if a (legalised) one-party government came in Zimbabwe it would not come by imposition but by the decision of the people.

Recalling Rhodesian Front rule, Mr Mugabe reminded Senators that the RF, in an attempt to entrench itself, had gone about banning all other parties.

"If any other parties existed, they had to be puppets and so you had a one-party system with a puppet system built around it."

The Prime Minister added: "We have not done that; we have not banned a single party; we have not even talked of retaliating, and we do not think we would ever do that."

"We are not vengeful. We would want to ensure that the spirit we started off with, of reconciliation, succeeds, and hence we would want to work together on a democratic basis, but this is not to say a one-party system is not democratic."

On socialism, Mr Mugabe repeated that he was guided by Marxist and Leninist philosophy, but there were aspects that would require redefinition in terms of their application to Zimbabwe's situation.

He said resources belonged to all the people of Zimbabwe, and should be exploited in the interests of the people. There was also the common tradition in this country of togetherness, "where the common grazing lands, the rivers, the mountains, the forests, never belong to individuals" but to the people as a whole.

The position would be improved but without changing the position of private owners.

"Those who have land will continue to have it, provided it is not in excess of their needs; and whatever they hold in excess we will want to take over and give to the poor," the Prime Minister said.

MINISTER ADVOCATES CLOSER LINKS WITH THIRD WORLD

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe will make a determined effort to forge closer links with other Third World countries in Asia and eventually, in Latin America, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, told the Gazette in an interview this week.

The Minister said his recent trip to Korea was part of this overall policy and he hoped to visit China and India sometime in the future.

Korea

The Korean trip had resulted in the signing of a broadcasting and information agreement with Pyongyang, and documentaries, video-tapes, photographs and general information would be exchanged.

"We want to know more about them and they want to know more about us," said Mr Shamuyarira.

The Minister also took the opportunity during the trip to lay the groundwork for the Prime Minister's forthcoming trip to Korea.

Heroes

Mr Shamuyarira said he had been impressed with some of the development he had seen in Korea, particularly with agricultural cooperatives and by the way the Koreans had honoured their fallen heroes.

He said the Korean cooperative system could be used as a model in African countries where cooperative schemes have not always been successful.

The Koreans have built some huge structures for their own heroes and they have some expertise," he said.

"We chose Korea because like us, it is a very small country with limited resources. There was not much point in going to see American and Russian monuments and the Korean example seemed quite appropriate."

More

Other points touched on during the interview were:

--That he was satisfied that the staff problems at the ZBC had been resolved and he was particularly gratified with the way whites had accepted the restructuring and were working to make the ZBC work.

--That he hoped to attract tourists to Zimbabwe from other African countries such as Nigeria and Kenya, as well as tourists from Europe, America and South Africa.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES POWER TO EXPEL 'UNDESIRABLE RESIDENTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THE Government yesterday assumed powers under the state of emergency to expel "undesirable residents" and to bar them from re-entering Zimbabwe.

The immediate aim is to prevent the return to Zimbabwe of Lieut.-General Peter Walls, who was dismissed as head of High Command last week while holidaying abroad.

The statutory instrument published in yesterday's Government Gazette gives the President the legal authority to expel people who are considered undesirable, or to prevent their re-entry to the country, even if they are Zimbabwean citizens.

The instrument says: "If it appears to the President that it is necessary in the interests of public safety or public order that any person, whether or not he is a citizen of Zimbabwe, should not remain in or enter Zimbabwe, he may, by order under his hand, declare such person to be an undesirable resident."

Such a person would also be regarded as a prohibited immigrant under the Immigration Act, but the President may also revoke any such exclusion order.

Amendment

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Senate on Thursday that the amendment to the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations 1980 was "going to affect General Walls."

He had previously said in the House of Assembly, when he announced the general's dismissal, that the Government was considering "other measures" to deal effectively with him for statements he made casting doubt about the political stability of Zimbabwe.

The ban on General Walls would not apply to his wife or other members of his family, a Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday.

"The Prime Minister was quite definite in the Senate yesterday that the Emergency Powers Act was being amended to affect only General Walls," said the spokesman.

● Iana reports that an RF statement, issued by the Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, said of the Government's decision:

"Section 22 of the Constitution and part of the Declaration of Rights, provide that no person shall be deprived of his freedom of movement, which includes the right to enter and leave Zimbabwe and immunity from expulsion from Zimbabwe."

CONTEST

General Walls had the right to contest the decision in court on the basis that the restriction against his freedom of movement was "unlawful", the statement said.

"In addition to the provisions of the Constitution this is an accepted international convention that persons will not be prevented from entry to the country of their birth. A person seeking entry to the country of his birth should not be denied entry, but should be taken before the courts if any wrong has been committed by him," the statement said.

The statement added: "Arbitrary action by Gov-

ernment against its citizens is deplored. Emergency powers should only be resorted to where necessary and not as a means of exacting punishment against a person whom it is not prepared to bring before the courts.

"To permit the contrary is to endanger the rights of the individual and subvert the Declaration of Rights."

The statement was issued after a party caucus meeting.

[p. 10 Editorial]

Harsh Decision

THE Government has dealt extremely harshly with Lieut.-General Peter Walla. That the general's remarks were damaging and ill-considered there is no doubt. He said things that would have been better left unsaid. For this he was dismissed.

But the Government has surely over-reacted by deciding to banish him indefinitely from the land of his birth. Can nothing be done even at this late stage to bring about a change of heart in the Cabinet?

It is also disturbing that the Prime Minister has acted against the general by amending the Emergency Powers Regulations.

We accept Mr Mugabe's assurance that the amendment was designed to deal only with General Walla. But it does appear that the amendment could be used against other people in the future. It is an uncomfortable thought.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN AID WELCOMED, SQUATTER PROBLEM HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Good Business"]

[Text]

MONEY has not exactly been pouring into this country since independence. Aid has fallen far short of what was expected and investment remains slow.

The failure of so many people to put their money where their mouths are is, of course, disappointing, not to say discouraging. But in the midst of all this it is good to see that there are at least some financial experts who recognise a good prospect when they see one.

After two days of hard talking with officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and his delegation appear to have convinced them that Zimbabwe is a good financial risk.

Nor has Senator Nkala, great talker though he is, carried the day by force of words alone. The IMF and the World Bank have both had their men in Zimbabwe.

The high credit rating we have been given should give us a powerful edge in the scramble for loans not only from the above two organisations, but from the world's money markets.

This has apparently paid off already, with the announcement on Monday that a U.S. bank has negotiated a loan for us to buy three Boeing 707's for Air Zimbabwe. The terms may not be all that generous. But if we live up to our good name interest rates will surely drop, particularly if, as seems likely, the IMF and the World Bank look at our problems sympathetically.

We wish Senator Nkala and his team well in their negotiations. Their mission is timely, for there is no better way to generate confidence in this country than by proving to outsiders that we mean business, good business.

"Think Again"

THE resettlement of people in the post-war scene, the relief of pressure on the land in overcrowded TTAs and putting into productive use the country's natural resources are high on the Government's list of priorities.

The subjects are complex and inter-related. There must be no unnecessary delay but there must be proper planning.

It is for this reason that the people in some parts of the country who have moved on to privately-owned land without proper authority are urged to think again.

Senator Makunde has visited some of the affected areas and has explained the situation. The illegal occupation must end and the people must exercise patience.

If people take the law into their own hands a chaotic situation will emerge and this will be to no one's advantage.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE

KANGAI APPEAL LEADS LABOR TO UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Two rival trade unions have merged in response to an appeal by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, for unity among Zimbabwe's labour organisations.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba said yesterday the Commercial Workers' Union and the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union merged at the weekend after several weeks of talks.

A committee had been appointed to decide the name of the new organisation.

He urged all other splinter unions to unite so that "we can speak with one voice in the trade union movement."

Essential

Mr Makwarimba said it was essential to achieve unity before a national congress of all trade unions in Zimbabwe was held.

"The Minister of Labour is impatiently waiting to hear that all splinter trade unions are united. It is time we buried our past differences and united in the interest of all workers in Zimbabwe."

Mr Shangwa Chifamba, who was general secretary of the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union, said he was thrilled unity had been achieved.

"We will now devote our time and strengthen the new organisation and look into the problems of workers in commerce more effectively," he said.

CSO: 4420

IMPACT OF MEAT RATIONING STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The meat rationing scheme which started on Monday would lead to a sharp increase in the demand for beef, higher prices and the retrenchment of staff in the Salisbury area, butchers said yesterday.

The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr W.H. Lashbrook, said the effects of meat rationing were felt last weekend and "obviously as stocks run lower and lower the position will get worse."

"In three or four weeks' time there is going to be a serious shortage of beef," he said.

Butchers throughout the country were last week placed on a quota system based on their June and July purchases, and this week their quotas were cut by 35 percent.

Mr M.D. Stambolie, a Salisbury butcher and former chairman of the AMT, said: "Last year we were cut by 25 percent and I felt the shortage very badly, and this year our cut is worse."

He said the restriction was already being felt by the smaller butchers, many of whom were so short of meat that they were begging the larger butchers for supplies and prepared to pay inflated prices.

There is a lot of inter-trading among butchers in Salisbury, with the larger firms acting as independent wholesalers.

Mr Stambolie said his supplies were being seriously affected because he was not able to buy meat from independent abattoirs in Bulawayo and Gatooma even "at greatly increased costs."

A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission said smaller butchers who previously did not buy their meat supplies from the commission were not included on the quota system.

Mr Stambolie said independent wholesalers had worked out a quota system for their clients based on the CSC scheme.

He said some cuts of meat such as forequarters which cost 53c a kg, were being sold to small butchers for as much as \$1,10.

They would pay more "just to get the meat," he added.

The former AMT chairman who does an average costing at his butchery each day, said prices on procured beef had increased by 20 percent.

He is paying \$1,20 a kg for a hindquarter bought from independent abattoirs and wholesalers. The same meat from the CSC costs 91c.

"This will give the public a bit of an idea that they are not being ripped off when asked to pay higher prices," he said.

The CSC spokesman said the commission was aware that there was an upward trend in the wholesale price of beef.

In the past the CSC has not interfered with the mark-up the wholesale butcher puts on supplies to other retail outlets. There is apparently no price control and nothing to stop butchers from increasing their retail prices.

Several butchers said they would be forced to reduce their staff working hours to counter the meat shortage. They also said running costs and rentals were on the increase.

Mr Lashbrook said there was "no doubt that some shops will close for one day at least and obviously there is going to be retrenchment of staff."

He said his staff would be put on shorter working hours. "I will be sending many of my staff on leave to catch up on their leave commitments."

The AMT chairman said it would be impossible to say how many butchers in the Salisbury area would be retrenching staff. There are about 350 butchers in the municipal area.

The butchers would ask their staff to take paid or unpaid leave, and those who left of their own accord would not be replaced.

Bulawayo butchers are planning to stave off the effects of beef rationing which started yesterday, our correspondent reports.

CSO: 4420

AIR ZIMBABWE JET DEAL WITH LUFTHANSA DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE first of three Boeing 707-320B jets, bought by Air Zimbabwe in a \$6.8 million deal with Lufthansa, will arrive in the country next February.

A joint statement by the airline's general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyett, and the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, yesterday also disclosed that: © The three new Boeing 707s are lighter and markedly more fuel efficient than the Boeing 707 and 730s now operated by AZ.

© The present jet aircraft fleet will be replaced by the three new jets during the interim period until the airline buys a wide-bodied airliner like the Boeing 747.

© The last of the new jets is due here in May next year.

AZ secured the country's first Eurocurrency loan, guaranteed by the Government of Zimbabwe and repayable over five years, to clinch the deal with Lufthansa.

Mr Eyett described the loan's interest rate of 1.125 percent above Libor (London inter-bank offered rate) to be "low for a loan to a Third World country".

The statement said two of the Boeings were fitted with special engines which gave them the capacity to operate non-stop between Salisbury and London. They have 16 first class and 123 economy class seats.

The third aircraft has 168 seats, all economy class, and will be used to replace the Boeing 720s now operating on regional and domestic routes.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 5 SEPTEMBER PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 p 891

[Text] General Notice 850 of 1980

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe at the 5th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

19-9-80

D.W. YOUNG
Secretary to the Treasury

Schedule

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES as at the 5th September, 1980

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign	
General Reserve		assets	198 362 233
Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances ...	51 241 201
Currency in		Internal investments--	
circulation	156 422 527	Government	
Deposits and other		stock: 22 908 456	
liabilities to		Other: 62 218 311	
the public	182 046 521		
Other liabilities	74 767 253	Other assets	86 506 100
	<u>\$421 236 301</u>		<u>\$421 236 301</u>

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) SUPPORTERS FREE TWO FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

UMVUMA.

A CROWD of about 300 ZANU (PF) supporters invaded the courtroom at this Midlands town on Thursday afternoon and later freed two prisoners from police custody.

The two prisoners, both members of ZANLA political commissariat in Umvuma, had just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assault in a case involving an illegal "kangaroo" trial.

They were yesterday believed to be still at large in Umvuma township.

The Superintendent of Gwelo District Police, Superintendent Malcolm Smith, said the 300 ZANU (PF) supporters were in and immediately outside the Umvuma courtroom throughout the sentencing of Simbi Mahumba and Darlington Hondo.

When the six months prison sentence was passed, the crowd, 80 percent of whom were women, reacted by hurling abuse at the magistrate.

"Then they swamped the court and we immediately brought in police reinforcements. There were just over 20 police and they were unarmed," said Superintendent Smith.

"Their arrival inflamed the situation even further. Most of the crowd were inside the courtroom by then.

"The crowd established themselves around the two prisoners standing in the dock, who were actively encouraging them by shouting political slogans.

"This effectively removed control of the prisoners from the police and prison officials, so we negotiated with the crowd, with party officials and with the ZANLA liaison officer for just over an hour.

"During this time we were subjected to a tremendous amount of abuse, punching, kicking, being spat at, pushed and jostled—but we did not retaliate.

"In order to control the situation we would have had to resort immediately to the use of tear smoke and batons, which we had available.

"But my opinion was that if we had done so, we would ultimately have had to resort to the use of firearms against the crowd, who by that time were extremely violent and well worked up.

"So I acceded to a request from the local ZANU (PF) chairman and the ZANLA liaison officer that the prisoners should not be removed by prison transport but

should be permitted to walk with a police and prison escort to the police station, where they would remain pending the review of the case by the High Court."

Halfway to the police station, the crowd took control of the prisoners from the police and prison staff and took them back to Umvuma township.

Again it was felt that any attempt to recover them would ultimately necessitate the use of firearms against the crowd.

Superintendent Smith said the situation in Umvuma was tense. "Police are maintaining a low profile to avoid any open confrontation."

Police had now reverted to their pre-war policy of "minimum force" — only using force as a last resort, Superintendent Smith said.

The two prisoners were originally tried at Enkeldoorn. It is believed the magistrate, Mr. Craig-

Smith, wanted to sentence them at their home town of Umvuma, so that the community could see justice done.

Mr. Craig-Smith said yesterday that his position as magistrate made it impossible for him to comment on Thursday's events.

A Herald reporter writes that a Salisbury police spokesman confirmed yesterday that in Bindura on Wednesday afternoon five ZANU (PF) members entered the court building and freed a remand prisoner.

The prisoner was to have appeared at the court for further remand on charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. As he entered the building from the rear, accompanied by a prison warder, five ZANU (PF) members forcibly released him, said the spokesman.

The ZANU (PF) men then drove the man away in a Land-Rover. Investigations into the matter were under way, said the spokesman.

REPORTAGE ON FARMERS' UNION CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday told the annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union that purchase area farmers had three options with regard to local government.

They were:

- To join the district council adjacent to their areas.
- To negotiate with the established rural council for their incorporation.
- To form a rural council of their own.

Their choice would have to reflect the majority view, he said. If the farmers wanted to join the existing district councils, they would have to play a full part in running them.

They would have to share the existing facilities, such as roads, dip tanks, schools, and clinics.

But if purchase areas were too small, or it was geographically impossible to form a council, "then they would have to join adjacent district councils".

This had the advantage of allowing a purchase area to provide certain

essential services to its ratepayers without having to buy expensive road equipment.

Mr Zvobgo said if the farmers wanted to form their own council they should first appoint a commission to investigate the need and submit their findings to the Ministry.

"The formation of such a council will have to be supported by the majority of the people in the area."

But, he said, it was not the Government's intention to subsidise commercial farmers who wish to establish rural councils. He stressed the importance of self-sufficiency in food production and urged farmers to continue working hard.

He pledged the Government's support for the farmers and asked them in turn to "show your brothers the benefit of semi-skilled technical farms".

CSC May Lose \$20 Million in This 'Difficult Year'

THE beef industry was going through a very difficult time, Mr Tony Hall, general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, said yesterday. This year the commission expected a loss of \$20 million.

He told the ZNFU congress that the commission had a major problem in balancing its accounts.

"The CSC this year is selling its beef on the local market at a loss which amounts to \$20 million, and that's a lot of money."

At the present level of production, the commis-

sion should have closed two abattoirs, but a lot of people would have lost their jobs. "It is better to keep the plants at a low level of production than to lose them," he said.

He hoped the Government would do something about the situation.

On exports, Mr Hall said requests for beef from Mozambique and Zambia had to be turned away recently because the CSC had to supply local consumers first.

The price of beef should be increased by the same proportion as the producer price increase for maize. "If we look over

the next 10 years we are quite capable of trebling our production. If we do this we can have a surplus to feed others."

If the Government did not pursue the issue it was "very likely that the present low level of production would continue for many years," he said.

The Government should have the courage to back the cattle farmer and promote cattle restocking to be used as food and not as draught animals or for producing fertiliser.

Mr Hall urged delegates to restock their farms, "and we will do our best to see that you are assisted".

A Record Season in Cotton

THE Zimbabwe economy was expanding rapidly. Cotton deliveries in 1980 were expected to reach record levels, Mr C. G. Tracey, chairman of the Cotton Marketing Board, said yesterday.

He told the congress only political turbulence in the first half of 1980 had prevented the economy achieving a high level of growth this year.

"It is now confidently predicted that real expansion in the economy will exceed 5 percent and there is a strong possibility that we could see double digit growth in 1981 for the first time in almost a decade," he said.

Mr Tracey, who is also a member of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, said the Government had taken far-reaching steps to improve the distribution of income.

He described the improvement in the economy and the standards of the people as being far better than in many major nations.

Producer prices for cotton for the last season were the highest on record, and under the present price and market conditions there would be a significant advance.

"It is pleasing to report that cotton deliveries in 1980 are expected to reach record levels," he said.

AFC To Spread

THE Agricultural Finance Corporation would be establishing branches in other centres in Zimbabwe, the chairman, Mr J. Field, said yesterday.

He told the congress the plan to establish additional AFC branches was already underway.

CSO: 4420

GUERRILLAS AT GRAZELY FARM DISARMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] More than 800 guerillas at Grazely farm, Goromonzi, have been disarmed. This was stated yesterday by Mr Andre Holland, MP for the area, after he and four farmers representing Goromonzi, Arcturus and Enterprise met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Upset by the killing of farmer Mr Christopher Johnson, Mr Mugabe assured the group that the remainder of the guerillas would also be disarmed and that he would have no hesitation in calling in the Zimbabwe National Army if the situation deteriorated, Mr Holland said.

Police patrols would be increased in the area and given a heavy back-up until security improved.

The Prime Minister was determined that Mr Johnson's killers would be found. They would be sought out by the police and ZANLA working together.

Mr Holland said all the farmers felt much happier after the frank discussion with Mr Mugabe.

"We were all convinced of his sincerity and that he has the determination, will and strength to back up his words with actions.

Mr Holland pledged our loyalty to Zimbabwe and told him we were determined to make the new order work.

"He has agreed to go out and speak to the farmers in the area next week. A time and place has still to be fixed," said Mr Holland.

The delegation has protested in the strongest terms about the lack of law and order in the area, and expressed anger at the murder of Mr Johnson.

"The Prime Minister expressed his very sincere sympathy about Mr Johnson's death."

Mr Holland said Mr Mugabe had told the delegation that the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, and the deputy commander of ZANLA, Mr Josiah Tungamirai, had been to Grazely farm on Thursday evening and had disarmed 800 men.

More men had returned to the farm yesterday morning and had been disarmed. The balance would also return or be rounded up.

The Prime Minister was determined that a build-up of armed men would

not occur again. The farm would be cleared of armed personnel and monitored.

Only production and farm personnel would be left on the farm.

Although the Prime Minister would have no hesitation in calling in the military, he did not think it would be necessary because of the disarming exercise already carried out.

"Mr Mugabe was very upset indeed about Mr Johnson's murder and assured us the police would definitely go into the area and seek out the killers," said Mr Holland.

At another meeting, in Salisbury, Mr Brian Jelliman, managing director of Gladstone Mine Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd, and two directors of the firm met Mr Mnangagwa.

"He assured us steps have been taken to improve security near the mine and we feel much happier at having had a chat with him," said Mr Jelliman.

Trouble flared in the area this week when the police station at Goromonzi was attacked. The violence continued and the house of Mr Peter Fletcher, the manager of Gladstone Mine, was rocketed on Wednesday.

Mr Holland said an had been quiet in the area on Thursday, night.

Iana reports that earlier two Senators told the Upper House they were shocked and dismayed by the breakdown of law and order in the Goromonzi and Arc-turus areas, and demanded immediate Government action.

Senator Mark Partridge demanded the guerillas at Grazely and Oasis farms be disarmed and their commander severely disciplined. He said anything short of stern action would encourage a continuation of similar "outrages."

CSO: 4420

MORE FARMING COLLEGES CONSIDERED 'A PRIORITY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

A THIRD, and possibly a fourth, agricultural college is "desperately needed" to take the overflow from the Gwelo and Chibero institutes, the vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

He also urged the Government to continue making the "maximum" effort in agricultural research. He said at Gwelo Agricultural College diploma day, a decision was needed on the form of research so that farmers could get on with "feeding ourselves and our neighbours".

More than self-sufficiency in food production in the peasant farmer economy would produce exportable surpluses, improve the foreign currency position, and establish Zimbabwe's contribution to "food security" in the region.

Mr Sinclair said that with the peasant farmer's adaptability to crop switches and sound economic judgment, producer prices directly affected the quantity he grew.

"So if we want a developing peasant economy, prices must be sufficient to expand production."

Zimbabwe was unique in having ideal conditions to supply in abundance commodities that were desperately needed in the region.

The only way to achieve maximum productivity of all land in the country was by a "determined Governmental thrust in the fields of education, research and prices".

A solution to the incompatible goals of expanded production and cheap food would have to be found by organised agriculture and the Government, he said.

NEW RULES FOR BROADCASTING DEBATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] A new Act is to be introduced to give greater freedom to Zimbabwe broadcasting, said the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

During consideration of the 36 291 000 Information and Tourism vote, he said the present Act allowed for "gross interference" politically in the broadcasting system and had been "thoroughly prostituted" by the former Rhodesian Front Government.

Dr Shamuyarira was replying to allegations made by Senator Mark Partridge that there was "blatant political interference" in broadcasting which was leading to "racial friction and hatred."

Senator Partridge found the "blatant" political propaganda "terribly boring" and urged the Minister to obtain more entertaining programmes.

The Minister said he was surprised Senator Partridge should speak of political interference in broadcasting in view of the degree of interference practised by the previous Government, of which Senator Partridge had been a member.

He quoted as an example the fact that the RF Government had amended the Broadcasting Act to allow for the appointment of two directors-general. This had been done to allow the RF to appoint a director-general of their own choice--namely Mr Harvey Ward.

"That was political interference at its highest," Dr Samuyarira told the House.

He pointed out Mr Ward had recently written to the Herald claiming that broadcasting had been made "football by the RF."

The Minister said that when the present Government came to power the ZRBC was no longer respected by blacks or whites and had become "thoroughly discredited."

Dr Shamuyarira denied Senator Partridge's claim that the broadcasting services were "promoting racial hatred." "In fact we are promoting racial cooperation by introducing all races and all sections of the population on to the screen of television and on to radio," he said.

He agreed that some programmes were "terribly boring" and told Senator Partridge this was because old programmes had been obtained "through the back door" during the time of sanctions.

Senator Partridge then asked about "political commissars" whom, he claimed, had been appointed "over the heads of the board" and who were "scrutinising and vetting" all items for broadcast.

The Minister denied there were political commissars at Pockets Hill and said the question had only arisen during the period after the elections and prior to independence when six people had been employed to produce a special programme about the armed struggle.

Dr Shamuyarira pointed out that the previous Minister of Information had employed an officer to vet every programme before broadcast, but he did not "interfere or direct or guide in any way" what was produced in the newsroom or studios.

What was propaganda to one person was factual to another and there was no broadcasting station in the world that did not have a political point of view, he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BARRACKS AT RUSAPE--Work has started on a new national army barracks near Rusape, sources in the town confirmed yesterday. The barracks, which will accommodate 1 000 men, have been sited close to Sansaguru township, about 10 km from Rusape. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

UNION ATTACKS FIRMS--The Transport and General Workers' Union is to ask the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai to take "strong action" against six companies which, it alleges, have an "anti-African attitude." The union's president, Mr S.G. Mugabe, did not name the companies, but told the Herald five were in Salisbury and the other in Bulawayo. "These companies are not supposed to be allowed to continue their attitude." The union would also like to see the Industrial Conciliation Act "scrapped completely." Mr Mugabe described it as a "bad piece of legislation which for years has been used to suppress the majority of black workers." He also drew the attention of transport workers to new employment regulations recently published by the Government "which contain, among other things, improved conditions of service, including wages." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

KARIBA-MLIBIZI FERRY--Bulawayo--Holidaymakers can again travel the length of Lake Kariba with their cars on the ferry service which has been reintroduced between Kariba and Mlibizi. The Sea Lion ferry is making a once-weekly run between the two resorts, provided a minimum of nine cars are booked for the passage. The service was stopped in 1976 because of the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

ZIPRA DENIES ATTACK--ZIPRA commander Mr Lookout Masuku yesterday described an allegation that ZIPRA guerillas attacked the ZANU (PF)-owned Grazely Farm liaison officer that ZIPRA forces had raided the property. He said ZIPRA men had never been involved in the Arcturus area. "It has been our duty to work with the people and the police are always free to investigate. It is absolutely clear to everybody that we are not making those attacks," he said. "I have already made a statement in their (senior ZANLA officers') presence at the Joint High Command and I informed everybody at that meeting that we were going to refute the allegation," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 2]

NEW-LOOK SCHOOLING--Bulawayo--With schools open to all races, education conferences are to be held throughout Zimbabwe to help teachers, many of whom will deal with mixed classes for the first time. "The aim of our conferences is to make teachers and lecturers more aware of different cultures so that they are better able to tackle problems which may arise," Mr Terry Case of the Secondary Education Development Unit, said in an interview yesterday. He was speaking at the end of the two-day multicultural education conference staged at the Teachers' College which was attended by about 80 headmasters and teachers. The conference was organised by SEDU and the University of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

JULY TOURISM FIGURES--Zimbabwe recorded the highest number of tourists in several years during July, the Central Statistical Office reported in its monthly digest of statistics released yesterday. Although no comparative figures were available from the office yesterday it is understood that the July figure of 23,604 holidaymakers was the highest monthly figure for several years. Although since April the number of tourists has leaped from an average of less than 7,000 a month over the past two years, Zimbabwe had its highest monthly emigration rate in almost two years last month when 1,931 people left. The net migration loss of 1,381 was the highest since April last year when the country lost 1,444 people. The immigration gain of [number indistinct] last month was also the highest since 533 people settled in the country during May 1978. During the first eight months of this year the country has had a net migration loss of 44 more people than for the same period last year. Other statistics from the report indicate a growing number of road accidents over the past three months with road deaths down to 73 from the previous month's total of 99. The office reported 1,188 road accidents last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 2]

MUDZIMBA EXPLAINS DEFECTION--One of the ZANU officials who recently resigned from the party said yesterday that he did not quit to join ZANU (PF). Mr James Mudzimba said he had not previously read the resignation statement released at a Press conference on Monday. "I was not aware that the statement said the resignation from ZANU meant I might support ZANU (PF)." Mr Mudzimba was among those who convened the Press conference. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 3]

PRESIDENT ENDS TRIP--Bucharest--President Banana yesterday ended an 11-day visit of Romania and was seen off at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport by his host, President Nicolae Ceausescu, and other top officials, reports Iana-AP. Mr Banana and Mr Ceausescu ended their official talks with the promise to develop the relations of their countries on all levels and strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity of their peoples. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1]

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